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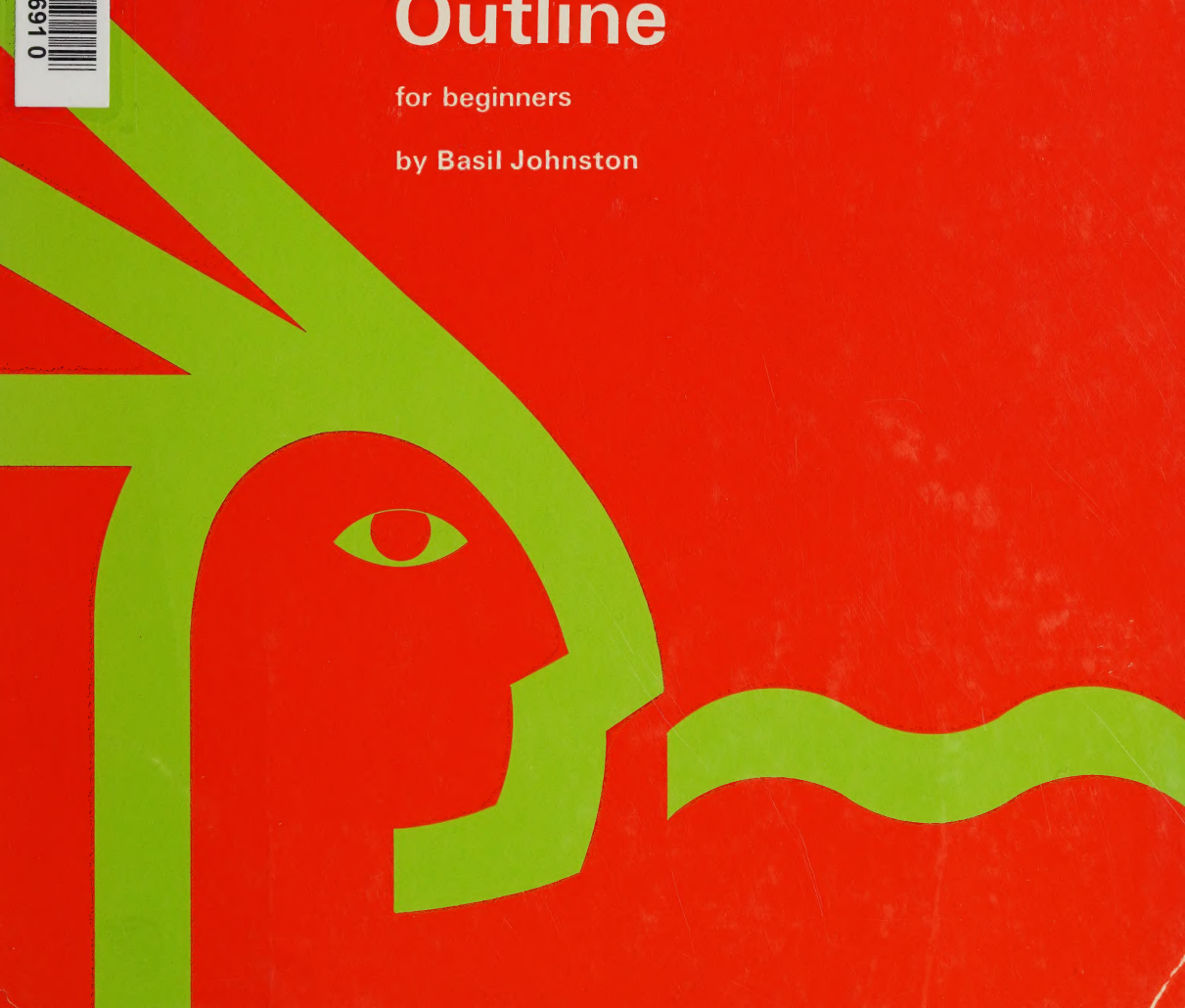
UJIBWAY


Language Course Outline

for beginners

by Basil Johnston

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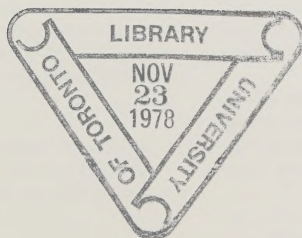
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Ojibway Language Course Outline

for beginners

by Basil Johnston
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INTRODUCTION

This Ojibway Language Course Outline was prepared to assist teachers in instructing beginners, young and old, to speak the Ojibway language. Hopefully, it will fill a need and serve as a guide.

BASIC PREMISES

The outline is based on two premises

The first premise rests on the assumption that students who enroll in Ojibway language courses want to learn how to speak Ojibway. If this assumption is correct, then students must be given sentences to say from the very beginning. Moreover, they must be given a vocabulary consisting of nouns and commonly used verbs to enable them to form their own sentences as quickly as possible. Such an approach will provide the students with an immediate sense of accomplishment.

The second premise is based on the nature and character of the Ojibway language. The language is verb-oriented and depends upon prefixes and suffixes for changes in meanings. For this reason, students should be introduced to prefixes and suffixes from the beginning. Once these are mastered, the students will be able to understand words never previously heard; and, later on, as they gain competence, will be able to form new words themselves.

To assist both teacher and students, I have listed 200 prefixes and 50 suffixes, along with examples. The list is lengthy but not exhaustive. Still, it is ample enough to give an idea of the scope, depth and wealth of the Ojibway language.

The crux of the language resides in the verb, together with the prefixes and suffixes that act as verbalizers, nominalizers, locatives, gerunds, participles and reflexives, and perform a host of other functions.

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METHODOLOGY

For best results in teaching students how to speak a language, the teacher must:

- master the language, vocabulary and grammar
- prepare lessons thoroughly
- be kind, patient, adaptable
- place responsibility on the students for learning vocabulary and keeping up with the work

To maintain interest in the language program and to make the learning of a new language as easy and as pleasurable as possible, certain points should be kept in mind.

1. At the beginning it is better to impart what is easy and simple. Giving long words as examples of the flexibility of the language, or for whatever reason, suggests that the language is difficult and can discourage students.
2. Teaching by declension or conjugation is boring and constricting. The same end can be accomplished by other means.
3. The correct usage of words will come with practice and by example. Genders should not be taught since a word can be animate under one circumstance; inanimate under another.
4. Linguistics is a highly specialized study that is not necessary in learning to speak a language. What is not essential can be set aside with profit.

A different approach from traditional language teaching methods should be used in teaching the Ojibway language to beginners.

The first task, and one that will continue for about two years, is to train the hearing and listening faculties of the students. Because students embarking upon a new language are introduced to unfamiliar sounds, they must develop acute hearing in order to discern different sounds, tones, pitches, and inflexions. Good listening habits must be fostered.

To assist students in developing an ear for new and unique sounds, and to inculcate good speech habits, the teacher must enunciate clearly and correctly. During the first few weeks no written work should be attempted by either teacher or student. As difficult as this may be, writing can distract the students and is best avoided.

Almost immediately, the teacher should give the students vocabulary consisting of nouns, verbs and phrases that will enable the students to formulate sentences; and the simpler, the better.

Poems, chants and songs, and short prayers should be given orally for the students to commit to memory. Such exercises are intended to instill in the students a sense of rhythm, harmony and cadence.

The learning of a language is no easier than the teaching. Drill, drill, and more drill is required. The teacher must know the course outline and lesson plans thoroughly to allow for flexibility in the development of a lesson. And though the pace of the course may need to be altered from time to time, the students

must always move ahead. Try to vary the approach and always give something new and different in each lesson.

The students in turn will find their time and effort profitable and enjoyable. As difficult as learning may be, a student giving a minimum of a half hour each day to the Ojibway language will gain a proficiency in it within two years.

FORMAT

This Ojibway Language Course Outline is organized around the verb-oriented nature of the language.

For each section the format is:

- Vocabulary
- Verbs
- Phrases
- Exercises

The vocabulary consists of words describing animals, numbers, clothing, family, anatomy, geography, birds, fish, trees, plants, colours, locations, places, totems, and festivals. The lists are intended to be sufficient for the use of beginners. Adult students should learn the vocabulary on their own. With youthful learners, the teacher is responsible for teaching the words.

Verbs are presented somewhat differently from the traditional order. There is no infinitive as such in the Ojibway language. Because the first person singular form is seldom used, other forms are used: the imperative and the third person present tense forms, singular and plural.

e.g. dumnoon — play!	(singular)
dumnook — play!	(plural)
w (een) dumnoh — (s)he plays	
w (eenwauh) dumnoowuk	
— they play	

Thus, students knowing some vocabulary will be able to form sentences using nouns, verbs, and phrases.

The progression follows a pattern:

- noun (subject) & verb
- noun (subject) & phrase & verb (proper tense and form)

Simple prefixes and suffixes to nouns are then introduced:

- prefix & noun
- noun & suffix
- prefix & noun & suffix

For verbs, the progression is:

- third person, singular and plural
 - first person, singular and plural
 - second person, singular and plural
- of the following tenses.

1. Present — commands

- interrogative
- negative

2. Simple past with “gee”

- interrogative
- negative

3. Simple future with "wee"

- interrogative
- negative

4. Imperfect with "bun", "pun"

- interrogative
- negative

5. Pluperfect with "gee" and imperfect "bun", "pun"

- interrogative
- negative
- verbalizers, nominalizers
- prefixes
- suffixes

The reflexive and the dubitative tenses will be dealt with in another volume. The format just described has been tested and found workable but teachers may adjust it to fit their own approach and the needs of their students.

ORTHOGRAPHY

It became clear during the preparation of this Outline that the Roman alphabet and system are not suitable for the Ojibway language. The a, b, c, characters or any combination thereof can show neither guttural nor nasal sounds, nor the halfway sounds between "d" and "t"; "g" and "k"; and "b" and "p". These are but examples of some of the limitations of the Roman alphabet. Another system needs to be developed, in which the orthography is linked with the prefixes and suffixes.

Until someone devises such an orthographic system for the Ojibway language, teachers and students must endure a number of spelling systems: Wilson, Baraga, Verwyst and now the Johnston variation.

There are two reasons why I chose to vary the orthography. One was to encourage enunciation; the other, was to avoid confusion in the use of certain vowel sounds and to reserve certain consonants and combinations for specific purposes as dictated by prefixes and notably the "tch"; "dj"; "ch" sounds.

The main points of departure from other spelling systems are:

"Au" to represent the "a" sound as in father.

"Ae" to represent an "a" for which there is no comparable sound in English.

"Ee" to represent the long "e" sound as in meter.

"I" has been retained to represent the short "i" as in pit.

"Zh" to represent the "zh" sound that frequently occurs.

"Hn" to represent and indicate a nasal sound.

In cases where the second consonant of a double consonant should be accentuated as in sh sh; nn' mm; g, g; k, k; I have inserted the "i" to show the nature and quality of the sound.

There are in the Ojibway language numerous double syllables; for example, naunau or nana or nanauh; babau, baba; paupa, paupau, papau. A double syllable indicates repetition and continuation:

bimossae = he (she) walks

baumossae = he (she) walks about, strolling

babaumossae = (she) walks about, here and there, thither and yon.

I hope that this Outline will serve as a useful guide to all teachers of the Ojibway language and mark a step towards the adoption of a standard syllabic system for the language.

Basil Johnston

CHAPTER ONE

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NAWATCHIGUNUN (examples to be followed)

Questions and answers as to name and state of health.

The object in starting with the following kind of exercise is to give students something to say, not only in the classroom but outside as well.

Because many sounds are strange and new and embody many combinations, nasal and guttural tones, the teacher must speak slowly and distinctly. The hearing of students must first be trained. This can be accomplished only by proper pronunciation and clear enunciation.

Speaking slowly and distinctly, the instructor should say each sentence several times before asking the students to repeat. To avoid distraction and confusion, the teacher should avoid writing anything on the board.

The instructor should not expect the student to speak and sound like an Ojibway. Pronunciation will improve in time, as the imperfections diminish.

Ezhinkauzewin — Name**Kagawaediwaewinun
(Questions)**

Aneesh aezhnikauziyin?
What is your name?

Aneesh aezhnikauzot?
What is his (her) name?

**Kagawaediwaewinun
(Questions)**

Aneesh aezhnikauziyaun?
What is my name?

**Nakawaetumowinun
(Answers)**

John n(een) d'izhnikaus.
My name is John.

Lucy zhinkauzoh.
Her name is Lucy.

**Nakawaetumowinun
(Answers)**

Michael k(een) d'izhnikaus.
Michael is your name.

Izhi-yauwin — State of being**Kagawaediwaewinun
(Questions)**

Aneesh aezhi — bimaudiziin?
How are you?

Aneesh aeshi-bimaudizit?
How is he?

or

Aneesh aeshi-eeyauyin?
How are you?

**Nakawaetumowinun
(Answers)**

N(een) mino bimaudis.
I am well.

W(een) mino bimaudizih.
He is well.

N(een) d'aukwuss.
I am sick.

W(een) aukozih.
He is sick.

N(een) d'eeyaekwuss.
I am tired.

GINDAUSSIWINAESSUK (numbers)

It is important to teach numbers as soon as possible.

With numbers, words may be combined to form new terms.

**Kagawaediwaewinun
(Questions)**

Aneesh minik?
How many?

Baezhig (k)
One (1)

Neezh
Two (w)

Nisswih
Three (3)

Neewin
Four (4)

Naunun
Five (5)

Ningotwausswih
Six (6)

Neezhhausswih
Seven (7)

Nishwausswih
Eight (8)

Zhaungswih
Nine (9)

Midausswih
Ten (10)

**Nakawaetumowinun
(Answers)**

PABEEZHIMAUGEWINUN (Imperatives)**Some common verbs.**

Speaking English or French should be avoided during lessons. It is better and more effective for the teacher to indicate by signs what (s)he wants and what the commands mean.

Nauneebiwin. (sing.)

Stand up.

Nauneebiwik. (pl.)

Stand up.

Nauneebiwidauh.

Let us stand.

Numudibin. (sing.)

Sit down.

Numudibik. (pl.)

Sit down.

Numidibidauh.

Let us sit.

Weesenin. (sing.)

Eat.

Weesenik. (pl.)

Eat.

Weesenidauh.

Let us eat.

Miniquaen. (sing.)

Drink

Miniquaek. (pl.)

Drink.

Miniquaediauh.

Let us drink.

Umbae.

Let us go.

Ondauss.

Come here.

Peendigaen. (sing.)

Come in.

Peendigaediauh.

Let us enter.

Zaugun. (sing.)

Go out.

Zaugumok. (pl.)

Go out.

Zaugundauh.

Let us go out.

Pizindun. (sing.)

Listen.

Pizindumok. (pl.)

Listen.

Pizindundauh.

Let us listen.

Bimossaen. (sing.)

Walk.

Bimossaek. (pl.)

Walk.

Bimossaediauh.

Let us walk.

Bimipiton. (sing.)

Run.

Bimipitok. (pl.)

Run.

Bimipitodauh.

Let us run.

Duminoon. (sing.)

Play.

Duminok. (pl.)

Play.

Duminodauh.

Let us play.

Bizauniyaun. (sing.)

Keep quiet.

Bizauniyauk. (pl.)

Keep quiet.

Bizauniyaudiauh.

Let's keep quiet.

Baekayaun. (sing.)

Keep quiet (still).

Baekayauk. (pl.)

Keep quiet (still).

Baekauyadauh.

Let's keep quiet.

Depending on the age level of the students, several methods may be used to impart the vocabulary. Pictures, charts, black-board sketches, imitation of the sounds of animals, even their mannerisms, may be used to teach the vocabulary. It is better for the students to draw their own inferences from the teacher's presentation. All the methods may be used for young learners. For adults, the use of tapes is recommended; with the use of a recorder, the onus for learning vocabulary is placed upon the mature student. The teacher is thus relieved of the burden of teaching words, and can concentrate on the formation of sentences.

wuhkaunug — domestic animals**waessehnyuk — wild animals**

gauzhug (uk)
cat(s)

anim (shuk)
dog(s)

bezhihih (wuk)
cow(s)

bezhigongizhee (k)
horse(s)

wauboose (oog)
rabbit(s)

mukwoh (ook)
bear(s)

zheesheeb (uk)
duck(s)

kookookoo (ook)
owl(s)

pitchi (wuk)
robin(s)

The possessives are shown in each case, my (mine); your (yours): The Ojibway did not conceive of a member of a family as being unrelated to someone. The terms father and mother, for example, cannot stand alone; a man being a father and a woman being a mother had to be parents to someone. And to show this fact of relationship, the Ojibway always prefixed the possessive article to a term denoting family relationship.

n(een) gushi
my mother

k(een) gushi
your mother

n(een) dodom
my mother

k(een) dodom
your mother

n(een) gah
my mother

k(een) gah
your mother

n(een) osse
my father

k(een) osse
your father

n(een) okomis
my grandmother

k(een) okomis
your grandmother

n(een) mishomis
my grandfather

k(een) mishomis
your grandfather

n(een) dowaemah
my sister

k(een) dowaemah
your sister

n(een) kawnis
my brother

k(een) kawnis
your brother

nini (wuk)
man, men

quae (wuk)
woman, women

ningo-dodaemiwin — family

kiwewizaence (suk)
boy, boys

qwaezaence (suk)
girl, girls

binoodjeenhce (suk)
infant, infants

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OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new words) giwiwin-giwiwinun-clothing

The remarks for part four also pertain to this section.

midauss (un)
sock(s)

mocassin (un)
footwear

meekinoat (un)
trousers (pants)

weewequan (un)
hat(s)

mindjigodahn
dress(es)

babeesekowaugin (un)
coat(s)

papigeweyaun (un)
shirt(s)

mindjikauwun (uk)
mitt(s)

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NAWATCHIGUNUN (examples) Exercise: Questions and answers with interrogative, relative and demonstrative pronouns.

After vocabulary is given, there should be practice in using new terms learned in the form of questions and answers. In the initial exercises, the teacher must recognize that there will be sounds which will be difficult for students to reproduce. By listening carefully, the instructor becomes aware which sounds give the greatest trouble: on, un, in, aun; and gives exercises that will enable the student to reproduce these sounds accurately.

Waenaesh maba?
Who is this?

N(een) gushi maba.
This is my mother.

Aneesh aezhinikauzot?
What is her name?

Christine zhinkauzoh.
Her name is Christine.

Waenaesh igewe?
Who are those?

Quaezaensuk igewe.
Those are girls.

Wanaesh manda?
What is this?

Meekinoat manda.
These are pants.

Waenaesh inewe?
What are those?

Midaussun inewe.
Those are socks.

Geeskun k(een) meekinoat.
Take your trousers off.

Beeskun k(een)
babeesekowaugin.
Put your coat on.

Waenaesh manda?
What is this?

Aneesh aezhinikaudaek?
What is it called?

For new vocabulary use only those terms that describe familiar objects. Do not attempt too many words. Do not teach the *gender of nouns or verbs as animate or inanimate* as genders change and, through practice, the student will eventually acquire correct usage.

pubwin(un)
chair(s)

dopwin(un)
table(s)

nebaugun(un)
bed(s)

shkwaundaem(un)
door(s)

waussaetchigun(un)
window(s)

weegwaum(un)
house(s)

gizhaupikizigun(un)
stove(s)

taussowin(un)
cupboard(s)

wausskwonaendjigun(un)
lamp(s)

Inaundaew

in(un) — colour, colours

Waubishkauh.
It is white.

Makadaewauh.
It is black.

Zhawashkawauh.
It is green (blue).

Zawauh.
It is yellow.

Muskawauh.
It is red.

Waubishkizih.
He is white.

Makadaewizih.
He is black.

Zhawashkozih.
He is green (blue).

Zawizih.
He is yellow.

Muskoozih.
He is red.

Exercise: formation of verbs and nouns from the terms related to colour.

An exercise must always follow the presentation of new vocabulary. It should be easy. The questions that the teacher asks should be within the context of previous lessons and enable the students to answer from their own limited experience and vocabulary.

Wauboose waubishkizih.
The rabbit is white.

Meekinoat makadaewauh.
The pants are black.

Gauzhug zawizih.
The cat is yellow.

NAWATCHIGUNUN (examples)**Aezhiwaebuk — What is happening; the weather.**

Questions and answers — weather.

Gimiwun.

It is raining.

Zogopoh.

It is snowing.

Mino-geezhigut.

It is a good day.

Gizhautae.

It is hot.

Kissinauh.

It is cold.

Gizhinaumdae.

It is sultry.

NAWATCHIGUNUN (examples)

Exercise: Interrogative, relative and demonstrative pronouns; questions, answers, statements.

By this time, the students should have sufficient vocabulary to understand and to reply simply to questions put to them.

**Kagawaediwaewinun
(Questions)**

Waenaesh maba?

Who is this?

Waenaesh wedi?

Who is that (over there)?

Waenaesh manda?

What is this?

Aneesh apee? Aneen apee?

When?

Aneesh mah?

Where?

Waenaesh neen?

Who am I?

Waenaesh keen?

Who are you?

**Nakawaetumowinun
(Answers)**

Nini; quae; mindemoya;

kiwenzie maba

Man; woman; lady; this is an old man

Kiwewizaence; quaezance;

Anishnabe wedi

A boy; a girl; an Indian

Dopwin; pubwin;

shkwaundaem manda

This is a table; a chair; a door

Nongom; wabung

Today; now; tomorrow

Maumpee; woodih; odaenaung

Here; there; in town

Kikinomaugaewinini neen.

I am a teacher.

Kikinomaugun neen.

I am a student.

AUNDJ--KIKINOMAUGAEWIN (review)

Review must be frequent for the training of the listening faculties. When dealing with previous vocabulary, the teacher would speak more quickly.

Students reviewing should be encouraged to ask questions and make statements. The test as to pronunciation and enunciation is "Do other students understand him?"

Gindausson. (sing.)

Count or read.

Gindaussok. (pl.)

Count or read.

(w)Gindaussoh.

He (she) counts.

Gindausson bezhig beenish
naunun.

Count from one to five.

Aneesh minik neesh gayae

nissiwih?

How much is two and three?

Zhibeeгаen. (sing.)

Write.

Zhibeeгаek. (pl.)

Write.

(w)Zhibeegae.

He (she) writes.

Watch position of the term "nah".

Aehn

Yes

Ka; kaween

No

John nah zhinkauzoh?

Is his name John?

Aehn, John zhinkauzoh.

John is his name.

Ka, Peter zhinkauzoh.

No, his name is Peter.

Quaezance nah maba?

Is this a girl?

Aehn.

Yes.

Ka, kiwewizaence maba.

No, this is a boy.

Dopwin nah manda?

Is this a table?

Aehn.

Yes.

Ka, taussowin manda.

No, this is a cupboard.

(w)Numudibih nah?

Is he sitting down?

Aehn.

Yes.

Ka, (w)nauneebiwih.

No, he is standing.

Aukozih nah?

Is he sick?

Aehn.

Yes.

Ka, mino bimaudizih.

No, he is well.

How words are strung together. Note the order and position of verbs.

In teaching the formation of sentences, begin with the third person singular and plural, present tense. *Do not teach conjugations.* The third person singular and plural is recommended because speakers usually make statements about others and other matters.

John, nauneebiwin.

John, stand up.

(w)Nauneebiwih.

He (she) stands.

Quaezaence numudibih.

The girl sits.

Wauboose bimipito.

The rabbit runs.

Mukwoh bimossae.

The bear walks.

Kookookoo weesenih.

The owl eats.

Gauzhug miniquae.

The cat drinks.

Nimush dumnoh.

The dog plays.

Kiwenzie eeyaekozih.

The old man is tired.

Nini peendigae.

The man enters.

Quae zaugum.

The woman goes out.

CHAPTER TWO

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5	TEACH COLOURS AND COMBINATIONS OF WORDS
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9	TEACH THE FORMATION OF SENTENCES
10	ANEESH-KAGAWAEDIWAEWINUN Questions with aneesh
11	OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary) Giwiwinun — clothing
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OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new words)**Verbs**

The imperative — Students should understand commands and be able to give them. For this reason, the following common verbs are given in the imperative form, second person, singular and plural. At the same time, the third person, present indicative is given to enable the student to form a simple sentence with the use of previously learned vocabulary.

Keegiton. (sing.)
Speak.

Keegitook. (pl.)
Speak.

(w)Keegitoh.
He (she) speaks.

Baekauh-eyyaun. (sing.)
Be quiet.

Baekauh-eyyauk. (pl.)
Be quiet.

(w)Baekauh-eyyauh.
He (she) is quiet.

Nungumoon. (sing.)
Sing.

Nungumook. (pl.)
Sing.

(w)Nungumoh.
He (she) sings.

Anokeen. (sing.)
Work.

Anokeek. (pl.)
Work.

(w)Anokee.
He (she) works.

Maudjitaun. (sing.)
Start; begin.

Maudjitauk. (pl.)
Start; begin.

(w)Maudjitauh.
He (she) begins.

Bontaun. (sing.)
Stop; cease.

Bontauk. (pl.)
Stop; cease.

(w)Bontauh.
He (she) stops.

Naubin. (sing.)
Look.

Naubik. (pl.)
Look.

(w)Naubih.
He (she) looks.

Peedon. (sing.)
Bring it.

Peedook. (pl.)
Bring it.

(w)Peedoon.
He (she) brings it.

Naudin. (sing.)
Get it.

Naudik. (pl.)
Get it.

(w)Naudin.
He (she) gets it.

Toon. (sing.)
Put; place.

Took. (pl.)
Put; place.

(w)D'toon.
He (she) puts it.

Izhaun. (sing.)
Go.

Izhauk. (pl.)
Go.

(w)Izhauh.
He (she) goes.

Bi-zhaun. (sing.)
Come.

Bi-zhauk. (pl.)
Come.

KITTIWINUN (phrases)

The following phrases and expressions are useful and, as such, should constitute a part of the student's vocabulary.

Ondaus.	<i>Come hither.</i>
Umbae.	<i>Let's go.</i>
Meegwaetch.	<i>Thank you.</i>
Kaween ondjitah.	<i>Excuse me. It was not deliberate.</i>
Nah; nashkae	<i>Look; behold; hark</i>
sah	<i>(an idiom) dirty; unclean; shame</i>
Geget nah?	<i>Is it true? Really?</i>
waewaenih	<i>carefully; skillfully</i>
onishishin	<i>good; it is good</i>
Ganaudjiwon.	<i>It is beautiful.</i>
Maunaudut.	<i>It is ugly.</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new vocabulary)

Wuhkaun(uk) — domestic animal(s)

Waesseehn(yuk) — wild animal(s)

Students need to be encouraged to start putting nouns and verbs together to form simple sentences. Give homework. Ask students to bring in sentences to the classroom.

wauwaushkaesh(wuk)	<i>deer</i>
waugoosh(uk)	<i>fox, foxes</i>
benae(k)	<i>partridge(s)</i>
geegohn(yuk)	<i>fish(es)</i>
deendeehn(ce)(uk)	<i>blue-jay(s)</i>
gauh(ok)	<i>porcupine(s)</i>
paupaussae(k)	<i>woodpecker(s)</i>
numaebin(uk)	<i>sucker(s)</i>
ogauh(k)	<i>pickerel(s)</i>
addikameg(og)	<i>whitefish</i>
paukauquaehn(k)	<i>chicken(s)</i>
kenebec(gog)	<i>snake(s)</i>
mukukee(k)	<i>frog(s)</i>
wauwaubugonoodjeehn(k)	<i>mouse; mice</i>
mong(og)	<i>loon(s)</i>
kookoolee(g)	<i>whippoorwill(s)</i>
coocoosh(ug)	<i>pig(s)</i>

TEACH PLURALS

Ask questions. Require that the students answer fully: e.g. five cows or ten pigs. The verb "to be" is contained in the answer "naunum geegooohnyuk".

Aneesh minik geegooohnyuk?
How many fish?

Aneesh minik niniwuk?
How many men?

TEACH COLOURS AND COMBINATIONS OF WORDS

Students must be taught the difference between makadaewa and makadaewizi, etc.

Aneesh aenauzoot mukwoh?
What colour is the bear?

Makadaewizih.
He is black.

Aneesh aenaundaek meeknoat?
What colour are the pants?

Waubishkauhwun.
They are white.

NINGODODAEMIWIN (family)

Ensure that the students pronounce the letter that denotes the possessive pronoun (n, k, w) before each noun.

n(een) giwiss	<i>my son</i>
k(een) giwiss	<i>your son</i>
n(een) daun	<i>my daughter</i>
k(een) daun	<i>your daughter</i>
n(een) sheemaehn	<i>my younger brother</i>
k(een) sheemaehn	<i>your younger brother</i>
n(een) missae	<i>my eldest sister</i>
k(een) missae	<i>your eldest sister</i>
n(een) suyae	<i>my eldest brother</i>
k(een) suyae	<i>your eldest brother</i>
mudjeekiwiss	<i>the eldest son</i>
mudjeequaewiss	<i>the eldest daughter</i>
n(een) mishomae	<i>my uncle (paternal)</i>
k(een) mishomae	<i>your uncle (paternal)</i>
n(een) zhishaehn	<i>my uncle (maternal)</i>
k(een) zhishaehn	<i>your uncle (maternal)</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new phrases)

Questions can be asked that will require the student to use these phrases.

meenwauh	<i>again</i>
kego	<i>don't</i>
manda	<i>this</i>
ka kego	<i>nothing</i>
maumpee	<i>here</i>
meesh	<i>give her (him)</i>
meeshishin	<i>give it to me</i>
peendig	<i>inside</i>
goodjeeng	<i>outside</i>
awiss or (awuss)	<i>away (to a dog)</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new words) pronouns

It is important that the teacher show and explain to the student that when speaking, only the first letter of a pronoun is pronounced. For example, neen becomes "n", with the "een" omitted when a verb is uttered: eg. "n'weesin" — "I eat".

Neen	<i>I</i>
Keen	<i>You</i>
Ween	<i>He, She, It</i>

Waenaesh neen?
Who am I?

Quae keen.
You are a woman.

Waenaesh keen?
Who are you?

Nini neen.
I am a man.

Waenaesh ween?
Who is he?

Kiwewezaence ween.
He is a boy.

MAJITAUN TCHI KIKINOMAugAYIN KITTIWINUN TCHI AUNKOPITCHIGAUDA EK

Begin teaching the formation of sentences by putting nouns and verbs together. Note and maintain agreement in number and tense between nouns and verbs or subject and predicate. Use the present tense only.

Pitchi nungumoh.
The robin sings.

Pitchiwuk nungumwuk.
The robins sing.

Quaezaence anooke.
The girl works.

Quaezaensuk anookeewuk.
The girls work.

Nini geegito.
The man speaks.

Niniwuk geegitowuk.
The men speak.

Kookookoo naubi.
The owl looks.

Kookookook naubiwuk.
The owls look.

ANEESH-KAGAWAEDIWA EWINUN Questions with ANEESH

Note the various uses and meanings of "aneesh", its versatility and position in the sentence. In addition to the examples below, make up other ones.

Aneesh aeninookeet?
What is he doing?

(W)dumnoh.
He (she) is playing.

Aneesh John aeninookeet?
What is John doing?

John weesenih.
John is eating.

John nah bimipito?
Is John running?

Ka! John bimossae.
No! John is walking.

Aneesh aeninookeewaut?
What are they doing?

Miniquaewuk.
They are drinking.

Maudjitaewuk nah?
Are they starting?

Aehn! Maudjitaewuk.
Yes! They are starting.

11

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary)

Giwiwinun — clothing

Beetooshkaudjigun(un)	<i>underwear</i>
Naupkuhwaugun(uk)	<i>tie(s) or necklace(s)</i>
Nukumaun(un)	<i>brace(s)</i>
Auhnzeeyaun(un)	<i>loin cloth; now diaper</i>
Kitipizoon	<i>belt</i>

12

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (phrases)

Make sure that these phrases are incorporated in sentences.

Kaween maumdauh	<i>Impossible.</i>
Ka maumdauh	<i>Impossible.</i>
Zuhnugut	<i>It is hard.</i>
Wapnuhut	<i>It is easy.</i>
Aubidaek	<i>Certainly. It must be so.</i>
Kakina	<i>All, everyone, everything</i>
Mee ewe	<i>That is it.</i>
Mee minik	<i>That's enough.</i>
Enigook	<i>Louder.</i>
Baekauh	<i>Quietly; take it easy.</i>
Mee geeeyuk	<i>That is right (correct).</i>
Mee meeow	<i>Precisely.</i>

13

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Note the difference between “what is happening to you” and “what is the matter with you”. “Ezhitchigaewin” means the manner or mode of doing.

Aneesh aezhiwaebiziyn?
What is wrong with you? What is happening to you?

N(een) d'awkwuss.
I am sick.

Aneesh aezhiwaebizit?
What is wrong with her?

W(een) aukozit.
She is sick.

Aneesh aezhiyauyn?
What is the matter with you?

N(een) d'eeyakwuss.
I am tired.

Aneesh aezhiyaut?
What is the matter with him (her)?

W(een) pakadae.
He (she) is hungry.

Aneesh aeshchigaet?
What is he doing? How is he doing? (The manner or mode of doing something)

Matchi-izhitchigae.
He is doing something naughty or bad.

Aneesh aeshchigaewaut?
What are they doing?

Ka kego.
Nothing.

Kakina weeseniwuk.
They are all eating.

14

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Weegwauming aetaegin — house appurtenances

mitchisug(oon)	<i>floor(s)</i>
qwaundiwaugun(un)	<i>stair(s)</i>
mukuk(oon)	<i>box(es)</i>
pukoodjigun(un)	<i>roof(s)</i>
pukwaun(un)	<i>roof(s)</i>
autchikingun(un)	<i>room(s)</i>

There are different ways, of course, of asking about the condition of the weather. The ways of doing so will vary with different areas. To ask about the future condition requires a different form of verb. "Aneesh aenaumiduquayin?" literally means "What conditions do you anticipate by looking at the different signs?".

Aneesh aezhiwaebuk?
What is happening?

Waussmoh.
It is lightning.

Animkeekauh.
It is thundering.

Ningwauniquot.
It is cloudy.

Muzhuhquot.
It is clear (cloudless).

Kitaumgwot.
It is stormy.

Nodin.
It is windy.

Nowautin.
It is calm.

Waussnodae.
Aurora borealis.

weeyauss	<i>meat</i>
pikuaezhigun	<i>bread</i>
misheemin	<i>apple (red)</i>
waubemin	<i>apple (white)</i>
todoshaubo	<i>milk</i>
nibi	<i>water (drinking)</i>
nibeesh	<i>water</i>
naboop	<i>soup</i>
neebeeshaubo	<i>tea</i>
pin(eeg)	<i>potato(es)</i>

Students should be taught the important verbs "to understand" and "to know".

K(een) nissitotum nah?
Do you understand?

K(een) kikaendaun nah?
Do you know it?

Aehn! N(een) kikaendaun.
Yes! I know it.

Aehn! N(een) nissitotum.
Yes! I understand.

K(een) nissitotawauh nah?
Do you understand him (her)?

Aehn! N(een) nissitotawauh.
Yes! I understand him (her).

Weendimowshin!
Tell me!

Aneesh aenkummiguk?
What is happening? What is going on?

W(eenwa) neemidiwuk.
They are dancing.

Neemidim.
There is dancing.

W(eenwa) geegitowuk.
They are talking (council).

Geegidum.
There is talking (conference).

W(eenwa) netchewekumigiziwuk.
They are having an uproarious party.

W(eenwa) animkodaukiwuk.
They are greeting one another.

Animkodauidim.
There is a greeting (New Year's).

W(eenwa) anamieawuk.
They are praying.

Gindaussowin
Counting

Moundogindaussowin
Counting

Aneesh minik neezh gaie neezh?
How many are two and two?

Aneesh minik bezhig gaie naunun?
How many are one and five?

Aneesh minik geegooohnyuk?
How many fish are there?

Ningotwaussiwh.
Six

18

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

eeng; ong; aung; ing

The locative — meaning in or on and affixed to the end of noun.

dopwinning	<i>on the table</i>
bikwunaung	<i>on his (her) back</i>
akeeng	<i>on the earth</i>
geezhigong	<i>in the heaven; in the sky</i>

Meedjim tae dopwinning.
The food is on the table.

Gauzhegaence numudibih mukukong.
The kitten is sitting on the box.

N(een) mishomis bimossae meekunaung.
My grandfather is walking on the road.

W(eenwa) dumnohwug goodjeeng.
They are playing outside.

19

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Verbs

The imperative form is given — second person singular and plural. The third person singular present tense is also given to enable teacher and student to form sentences.

Meedjin. (sing.)
Eat.
Meedjik. (pl.)
Eat.
(W)meedjin.
He (she) eats it.

Nawaebin. (sing.)
Rest.
Nawaebik. (pl.)
Rest.
(W) nawaebih.
He (she) rests.

Nebaun. (sing.)
Sleep.
Nebauk. (pl.)
Sleep.
(W)nebauh.
He (she) sleeps.

Baupin. (sing.)
Laugh.
Baupik. (pl.)
Laugh.
(W) baupih.
He (she) laughs.

Weendamaugaen. (sing.)
Tell.
Weendamaugaek. (pl.)
Tell.
(W)weendamaugae.
He (she) tells.

Kitton. (sing.)
Say it.
Kittook. (pl.)
Say it.
(W)kittoh.
He (she) says it.

Daupinun. (sing.)
Take up.
Daupinamook. (pl.)
Take up.
(W)daupinaun.
He (she) takes up.

Meegwaen. (sing.)
Give.
Meegwaek. (pl.)
Give.
(W)meegwae.
He (she) gives.

Zigukinun. (sing.)
Put away.
Zigukinumook. (pl.)
Put away.
(W) zigukinaun.
He (she) puts away.

Zhee-aukinun. (sing.)
Open it.
Zhee-aukinumook. (pl.)
Open it.
(W)zhee-aukinaun.
He (she) opens it.

Gibaukiwun. (sing.)
Close it.
Gibaukiwumook. (pl.)
Close it.
(W) gibaukiwaun.
He (she) closes it.

20 --- EXERCISES

(W) meedjin weeyauss.
He (she) eats meat.

Naudin nibi.
Get water.

John miniquaen todoshaubo.
John drinks milk.

Aneepesh animoosh?
Where is the dog?

N(een) okomis eeyaekozih.
My grandmother is tired.

Binoodjeehnsuk nawaebiwug.
The babies are resting.

Gauzhug nebauh weegwauming.
The cat is sleeping in the house.

N(een) mishomis baupih.
My grandfather laughs.

Quaezaensuk weendamaugaewuk.
The girls tell.

Mary (w)zhee aukinaun shkwaundaem.
Mary opens the door.

Zigukinumook meedjim.
Put away the food.

21 --- PRONOUNS — PERSONAL PLURAL

neenawind	<i>we, us (but not you)</i>
keenawind	<i>we, us (no one excluded)</i>
keenwa	<i>you</i>
weenwa	<i>they</i>

N(eenawind) weesenimim(n).
We are eating (but not you or them).

K(eenawind) dumnomim(n).
We are playing (all of us).

K(eenwa) weesenim.
You are eating.

W(eenwa) weeseniwuk.
They are eating.

POSSESSIVE (as personal pronouns)

neen	<i>mine</i>
keen	<i>yours</i>
ween	<i>his, hers, its</i>
neenawind	<i>ours</i>
keenawind	<i>ours</i>
keenwa	<i>yours</i>
weenwa	<i>theirs</i>

22 --- NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples

Show how the possessive operates. Use other examples.

n(een) dauss	<i>my sock</i>
n(een) daussun	<i>my socks</i>
n(een) gauzhigim	<i>my cat</i>
n(een) gauzhigimuk	<i>my cats</i>
n(een) bezhigongizheem	<i>my horse</i>
n(een) bezhigongizheemuk	<i>my horses</i>
k(een) dauss	<i>your sock</i>
k(een) daussun	<i>your socks</i>
k(een) bezhikeem	<i>your cow</i>
k(een) bezhikeemuk	<i>your cows</i>
k(een) coocooshim	<i>your pig</i>
k(een) coocooshimuk	<i>your pigs</i>
n(eenawind) bezigongizheemnaun	<i>our horse</i>
n(eenawind) bezigongizheemnaunik	<i>our horses</i>
k(eenawind) bezhigongizheemnaun	<i>our horse</i>
k(eenzwind) bezhigongizheemnaunik	<i>our horses</i>
k(eenwa) bezhigongizheemwau	<i>your horse</i>
k(eenwa) bezhigongizheemwauk	<i>your horses</i>
w(eenwa) bezhigongizheemwaun	<i>their horse</i>
w(eenwa) bezhigongizheemwaun	<i>their horses</i>

23 --- OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary) Weewow — the body; anatomy

shtigwaun	<i>head</i>
indib	<i>head</i>
equae	<i>head</i>
anik(un)	<i>arm(s)</i>
kaud(un)	<i>leg(s)</i>
ozid(un)	<i>foot (feet)</i>
bikwun(un)	<i>back(s)</i>
jaunzh(un)	<i>nose(s)</i>
shkeenzhig(oon)	<i>eye(s)</i>
doon(un)	<i>mouth(s)</i>
towug(un)	<i>ear(s)</i>
quaegun(un)	<i>neck(s)</i>

daewe
pain (prefix)

(W)daewequae.
He (she) has a headache.

(W)daewenikae.
He (she) has an ache in the arm.

(W)dawezidae.
He (she) has an ache in the foot.

N(een) daewequae.
I have a headache.

N(een) daewgaudae.
I have an aching leg.

W(een) daewenindjee.
He has an aching hand.

Waeseehnyuk — wild animals

odjitime(yuk)	<i>squirrel(s)</i>
gunksaehnse(uk)	<i>chipmunk(s)</i>
wazhushk(ook)	<i>muskrat(s)</i>
bezheuw(uk)	<i>lynx(es)</i>
addik(ook)	<i>caribou</i>
amik(ook)	<i>beaver(s)</i>
waubezhaesh(uk)	<i>marten(s)</i>
aundaeg(og)	<i>crow(s)</i>
kaikaik(ook)	<i>hawk(s)</i>
kayaushk(ook)	<i>seagull(s)</i>
waubenungasaehn(k)	<i>snowbird(s)</i>
siginauk(ook)	<i>blackbird(s)</i>
nau-nookshkaunce(uk)	<i>hummingbird(s)</i>

24
EXERCISE

Odjitime quandawae.
The squirrel climbs.

Gunksaehnse neesaundawae.
The chipmunk climbs down.

Wuzhushkook weeseniwuk.
The muskrats eat.

Addikook nauneebiwiwuk.
The caribou stand.

25
OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary)
Aenkummigauk — topography; geography

aki(een)	<i>earth, land(s)</i>
zaugigun(un)	<i>lake(s)</i>
zeebi(een)	<i>river(s)</i>
meekun(un)	<i>road(s)</i>
miniss(un)	<i>island(s)</i>
wejew(nun)	<i>mountain(s)</i>
pusudunauh(n)	<i>valley(s)</i>
shpudunauh(n)	<i>higher land(s)</i>
geezhig(oon)	<i>sky(ies)</i>
geezis(ook)	<i>sun(s)</i>
tibi-geezis(ook)	<i>moon(s)</i>

26
EXERCISE

n(eenawind) d'akeeminaun
our land

Minissing izhauwuk niniwuk.
The men are going to the island.

Aneepesh aezhayin?
Where are you going?

Zaugiguning n(een) d'izhau.
I am going to the lake.

Nosse, n(een) gusha gaie bimossaewuk meekunaung.
My mother and father walk on the road.

Kayaushkook naubiwuk geezhigong.
The seagulls are looking toward the skies.

Ganaudjiwon nah pusudunauh?
Is the valley beautiful?

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary)
Meedjim — food

bimidae	<i>lard; grease</i>
naupaunae	<i>flour</i>
minomin	<i>wild rice</i>
pin(eeg)	<i>potato(es)</i>
mandamin(uk)	<i>corn</i>
minijeemin(ul)	<i>pea(s)</i>
meen(un)	<i>blueberry(ies)</i>
odaemin(un)	<i>strawberry(ies)</i>

Odaeminun meedjin.

Eat strawberries.

Mishaehn (w)daupinaun pineen.

Mike takes potatoes.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (vocabulary)
Naugunun — utensils

naugun(un)	<i>dish(es)</i>
mokomaun(un)	<i>knife (knives)</i>
putukidjeegun(un)	<i>fork(s)</i>
aemquan(un)	<i>spoon(s)</i>
miniquadjigun(un)	<i>cup(s)</i>

EXERCISE

Peedon k(een) d'onaugun.

Bring your dish.

Dopwinning ton mokomaun.

Put the knife on the table.

Meesh k(een) osse putukidjeegun.

Give the fork to your father.

Aneesh minik aemquanun?

How many spoons?

Naunun miniquadjigunun.

Five cups.

CHAPTER THREE

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OSHKI-KITTIWINUN**Special verbs**

The verbs "to be" need to be distinguished as to use. Only practice will enable the student to get to know the differences. The verb "abiwin" gives particular trouble especially when it changes form, becoming a participle "aebeetung", or the present indicative "abeetum".

abiwin — *to be there, to be at rest, to reside, to be in a place, to be*

Mandamin abih taussowinning.
The corn is in the cupboard.

Pineeg abiwug mukukong.
The potatoes are in the box.

taewin — *to be in a place, to be, to be at rest, to lie in a place*

Mokomaun tae dopwinning.
The knife is on the table.

Moccasinun taenon pubwinning.
The shoes are on the chair.

eeyauwin — *to be, to be there, to reside, to be present*

John nah eeyauh?
Is John there?

Kenebigook mah eeyauwuk.
There are snakes there.

Kitchie — big, large, immense, huge

kitch kookoosh	<i>a large hog</i>
kitch aesebun	<i>a large raccoon</i>
kitch nini	<i>a big man</i>
kitchi mong	<i>a large loon</i>

Aehnce; ohnce; auhnce; eehnce — small, tiny

kookooshaehnce	<i>a little pig</i>
aensebauhnce	<i>a little raccoon</i>
nineehnce	<i>a little man</i>
mongohnce	<i>a little loon</i>

Oshki — new

oshkimokomaun	<i>a new knife</i>
oshkinini	<i>a young man</i>

Ketae — old

ketaemokomaun	<i>an old knife</i>
ketaeweegwaum	<i>an old house</i>

EXERCISE

Kitchi myeengun nauneebiwi meekunaung.
A large wolf is standing on the road.

Oshkineegiquae ganaudjiwi.
The young woman is beautiful.

Ketae-weewiquan (w) beeskaun.
She is wearing an old hat.

Kookooshaehnce aukozi.
The little pig is sick.

Baekah gauzhigaehnsug weeseniwuk.
The kittens are eating quietly.

NEEGAUNKOPIDJIGINAESUN**Prefixes**

Verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs depend upon prefixes for changes and modifications in their meaning. There are more than two hundred prefixes, a great number of which are listed at the back of this book. Students should be introduced to the use of prefixes and enlightened as to the changes in meaning they render.

Take as an example the prefix "kitchi" or "kitche". Depending upon context, it may mean grand, large, immense, huge, great, big, magnificent, much. At the beginning, attach prefixes only to nouns.

GUNAHMAUGAEWIN KEGOH — don't (used with negative commands)

Also note the change in the ending of the verb.

SINGULAR

Kego izhaukaen.	<i>Don't go.</i>
Kego dumnokaen.	<i>Don't play.</i>
Kego nabaukaen.	<i>Don't sleep.</i>
Kego miniquaekaen.	<i>Don't drink.</i>

PLURAL

Kego baupkaegon.	<i>Don't laugh.</i>
Kego kittikaegon.	<i>Don't say.</i>
Kego miniquaekaegon.	<i>Don't drink.</i>

FIRST PERSON PLURAL COMMAND

Add — auh or dauh to the third person singular form.

Anookeedauh.	<i>Let us work.</i>
Weesenidauh.	<i>Let us eat.</i>
Dumnohdauh.	<i>Let us play.</i>
Miniquaedauh.	<i>Let us drink.</i>
Nawaebidauh.	<i>Let us rest.</i>
Numudibidauh.	<i>Let us sit down.</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (phrases)

aeshkum	<i>more</i>
woodih	<i>there; over there</i>
waedih	<i>that; over there</i>
n(een) die	<i>my dog</i>
neebinah	<i>much</i>
neebawuh	<i>much</i>
waeweeb	<i>hurry</i>
neta	<i>skillfully or excessively</i>

NEGATIVE

All negative statements commence with the negative particle "kaween" although speakers use the contraction "kauh" or "kah" at times. Avoid using the contraction with beginners. Please note the verb ending "ssee" or "zee" in all negative statements or interrogatives.

Kaween kiwewizaence anokeessee.
The boy doesn't work.

Kaween (w) miniquaessee.
She doesn't drink.

Kaween bizindizee.
She doesn't listen.

Kaween n(een) dauniss izhaussee.
My daughter doesn't go.

Kaween nongom n(een) imishomis bimossaessee.
My grandfather doesn't walk now.

Kaween n(een) dawaemauk eeyausseewuk.
My sisters are not present.

Kaween Anishinaubeg odaetosseewuk.
The Indians do not go to town.

EXERCISE

Aeshkum neta nungumoh.
She sings more skillfully.

Woodih izhauwuk.
They are going over there.

Baekauh anookeedauh.
Let us work quietly.

Kookoosh neebawuh weesinih.
The pig eats much.

Kego naubikaegon woodih.
Don't look over there.

Kaween gego taessinin dopwinning.
There is nothing on the table.

Zuhnugut nah?
Is it hard (difficult)?

Kakina nah niniwuk izhauwuk minissing?
Are all the men going to the island?

Waenpuhnut nah?
Is it easy?

K(eenawind) d'akeeminaun ganaudjiwon.
Our land is beautiful.

Naudin n(een) babeeskawaugun.
Get my coat.

Bizindawe k(een) gushe.
Listen to your mother.

Peedon kitchi mokomaun.
Bring the big knife (butcher knife).

Neezhiwuk odjidimook pukwauning.
There are squirrels on the roof.

Aemquanun nah taenon dopwinning?
Are there spoons on the table?

Kaween taessinowun.
They are not there.

Kego gabaukwungaen shkwaundaem.
Don't close (shut) the door.

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NEGATIVE QUESTIONS

All questions, negative or otherwise, must have the interrogative particle 'nah' in the sentence and in the proper position.

Kaween nah izhaussee?
Isn't he (she) going?

Kaween nah binoodjeehnyuk nebausseeuwuk?
Are the children asleep?

Kaween nah bezigongizheemsee?
Doesn't he have a horse?

Kaween nah k(een) nissitotissee?
Don't you understand?

Kaween nah waubishkississee?
Isn't he white?

Kaween nah keegitosseewuk?
Are they not talking?

Kaween nah waewaeni dumnohsee?
Isn't he playing properly?

Kaween nah k(een) okomis mino-eeyaussee?
Isn't your grandmother well?

Kaween nah kiwewizaensuk baekauh-eeyausseeuwuk?
Aren't the boys behaving properly?

10

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Manitooshuk — insects

aenigoohnse(suk)	ant(s)
odjee(k)	fly(ies)
zigimae(k)	mosquito(es)
maemaengwahn(k)	butterfly(ies)
supkaesheehn(k)	spider(s)
auhmo(k)	bee(s)
mizizauk(ook)	horsefly(ies)
moosae(k)	grub(s)
manitoosh(uk)	bug(s)
coodjeesh(uk)	louse, lice

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 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (phrases)

w(een) dikimih	<i>he is infested with lice</i>
aunind	<i>some</i>
kaween mashi	<i>not yet</i>
kaween weekauh	<i>never</i>
naunigotinong	<i>sometimes</i>
auzhigwoh	<i>already</i>
kunubutch	<i>perhaps; maybe</i>
waeweekauh	<i>rarely; seldom</i>
bidjeenaugoh	<i>yesterday</i>
awussnaugoh	<i>day before yesterday</i>

12

 EXERCISES

Aunind quaewuk anookeewuk; aunind nawaebiwwuk.
Some women are working; some resting.

Kaween mashi n(een) dawaemauh gindaussissee.
My sister does not yet read (count).

Kaween nah weekauh w(een) meedjissee weeaus k(een) mishomis?
Doesn't your grandfather ever eat meat?

Naunigotinong kitchi waussmoh, kitchi animkeekauh gayae.
Sometimes it lightnings and thunders greatly.

Waeweekauh gimiwun woodih minissing.
It rarely rains on that island.

13

 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN
Ningododaemiwin — family relationships

kitiseem(uk)	<i>parent(s)</i>
oshishaehn(uk)	<i>grandchild</i>
nawaendaugun	<i>a relative</i>
ningododem	<i>a family</i>
dodem	<i>a relationship; totem</i>

14

 AENAUNDAEK — colour

In addition to the basic colours, there are tints and shades for which there are no words. To make new colours add *aundae* to certain terms.

meen/aundae
blueberry-coloured or blueberry blue

odaemin/aundae
strawberry-coloured or strawberry red

mushkeegimin/aundae
cranberry-coloured or cranberry red

Aneesh aenaundaek?
What colour is it?

Aneesh aenauzoot?
What colour is he?

Aneesh aenaussizhaewaut?
What colour has the sun made their skins?
What is their pigmentation?

15

 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN
Waeseehnu — wild animals

bezhikih(wuk)	<i>buffalo(es)</i> <i>also for cow(s)</i>
zhingohnse(uk)	<i>weasel(s)</i>
aensebun(uk)	<i>raccoon(s)</i>
zhigaug(oog)	<i>skunk(s)</i>
kukidjeesh(uk)	<i>groundhog(s)</i>
sunigo(g)	<i>black squirrel(s)</i>

SIMPLE PAST — PERFECT TENSE VERBS

Use the simple past represented by “gee”. At this point do not attempt any other past tense.

W(een) gee weesenih.

He (she) ate.

W(een) gee bizindimook.

They listened.

N(een) suyaehn w(een) gee miniquae.

My eldest brother drank.

Quaezaensuk w(eenwa) gee zaugumook.

The girls went out.

N(een) osse w(een) gee aukozi bidjeenaugo.

My father was sick yesterday.

Kiwewizaensuk w(eenwa) gee bimipitowuk meekunaung.

The boys ran on the road.

Waewaeni w(eenwa) gee anamiauwuk.

They prayed fervently.

Gee kissinauh.

It was cold.

Pierre w(een) gee zhibeegae.

Peter wrote.

Kaween gego w(een) gee meejisseen.

He (she) didn't eat anything.

W(een) gee kitchi aukozi.

He was very ill.

N(een) okomis w(een) gee daewequae.

My grandmother had a headache.

W(een) gee nauniwuk.

There were five.

CHAPTER FOUR

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Students by this time should have mastered the numbers one to ten (1 to 10). They should in the same way be encouraged to learn the numbers listed below. Use number exercises, addition and subtraction. Once the numbers are mastered, then games, such as cribbage and dominoes, can be played.

Neeshtunnuh	<i>Twenty</i>
Nissimdunnuh	<i>Thirty</i>
Neemdunnuh	<i>Forty</i>
Naunimidunnuh	<i>Fifty</i>
Ningotwaussmidunnuh	<i>Sixty</i>
Neezhwaussmidunnuh	<i>Seventy</i>
Nishwassmidunnuh	<i>Eighty</i>
Zhaungswimidunnuh	<i>Ninety</i>
Ningotwauk	<i>One Hundred</i>

Neeshtunnuh-shi-bezhig	<i>Twenty-one</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-neezh	<i>Twenty-two</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-nisswih	<i>Twenty-three</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-neewin	<i>Twenty-four</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-naunun	<i>Twenty-five</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-ningotwausswih	<i>Twenty-six</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-neezhwausswih	<i>Twenty-seven</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-nishwausswih	<i>Twenty-eight</i>
Neeshtunnuh-shi-zhaunggiswih	<i>Twenty-nine</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Weewow — anatomy, body

kaukagun(un)	<i>chest(s)</i>
daumkun(un)	<i>chin(s)</i>
missud(un)	<i>stomach(s)</i>
kun(un)	<i>bone(s)</i>
misqui	<i>blood</i>
kutik(oon)	<i>forehead</i>

BINESHEEYUK — birds

chechauk(ok)	<i>crane(s)</i>
migizi(wuk)	<i>eagle(s)</i>
cheecheeshquahn(k)	<i>killdeer(s)</i>
zhaushauhwiwinessi(wuk)	<i>swallow(s)</i>
zhushigauh(k)	<i>heron(s)</i>
waewae(k)	<i>Canada Goose (Geese)</i>
maemaeh(k)	<i>flicker</i>
jigajigaunaesheehn(k)	<i>chickadee(s)</i>

AENKUMMIGAUK — topography

kitigaun(un)	<i>cultivated field(s)</i>
tibeaw	<i>on the shore</i>
cheegabeeg	<i>near the beach</i>
mushkeeg(on)	<i>marsh; swamp</i>
mushkoodaehn	<i>prairie</i>
mushkooskaun(un)	<i>a meadow (uncultivated)</i>
kitchi-gameeng	<i>large lake</i>
mushow-geezhig	<i>the entire sky</i>

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Verbs

In this section and those following, only the most common verbs have been listed. Because no infinitive as such exists in the Ojibway language, four forms of the verb are given: the imperative, third person singular and plural and, the present indicative tense, third person singular and plural, in that order. In those instances where the imperative would be illogical or unreasonable that form has been omitted and only the indicative tense given.

Waubin. — *See (look).* — sing.

Waubik. — *See (look).* — pl.

(w)Waubi. — *He (she) sees.*

(w)Waubiwuk. — *They see.*

Geesekwoneeyaen. — *Take off (article of clothing).* — sing.

(w)Geesekwoneeyea. — *He (she) sheds clothing.*

(w)Geesekwoneeyewuk. — *They shed clothing.*

Geesekun. — *Take off (name the article of clothing).*

Geesekumook. — *Take off (name the article of clothing).*

Beesekwoneeyaen. — *Put on (article of clothing).* — sing.

Beesekwoneeyaek. — *Put on (article of clothing).* — pl.

(w)Beesekwoneeyea. — *He (she) dresses.*

(w)Beesekwoneeyewuk. — *They dress.*

Beesekun. — *Put on (clothing).* — sing. — command

Beesekumook. — *Put on (clothing).* — pl. — command

Gazeengiwaewoon. — *Wash your face.* — sing.

Gazeengiwaewook. — *Wash your faces.* — pl.

(w)Gazeengiwaewoo. — *He (she) washes his (her) face.*

(w)Gazeengiwaewiwuk. — *They wash their faces.*

Gazeebeeginindjeen. — *Wash your hands.*

Gazeebeegizhaen. — *Take a bath.*

Gazeebeegigaudaen. — *Wash your legs.*

Bozin. — *Get on.* — sing.

Bozik. — *Get on.* — pl.

(w)Bozi. — *He (she) gets on.*

(w)Boziwuk. — *They get on.*

Gabaun. — *Get off.* — sing.
 Gabauk. — *Get off.* — pl.
 (w)Gabaun. — *He (she) gets off.*
 (w)Gabauwuk. — *They get off.*

Muwin. — *Cry.* — sing.
 Muwik. — *Cry.* — pl.
 (w)Muwih. — *He (she) cries.*
 (w)Muwiwuk. — *They cry.*

Bimidaubaungoon. — *Ride.* — sing.
 Bimidaubaungook. — *Ride.* — pl.
 (w)Bimidaubaungoh. — *He (she) rides.*
 (w)Bimidaubaungowuk. — *They ride.*

Bigizoon. — *Swim.* — sing.
 Bigizook. — *Swim.* — pl.
 (w)Bigizoh. — *He (she) swims.*
 (w)Bigiziwuk. — *They swim.*

(w)Neegih. — *He (she) grows.*
 (w)Neegiwuk. — *They grow.*

Kikaendun. — *Know.* — sing.
 Kikaendimook. — *Know.* — pl.
 (w)Kikaendaun. — *He (she) knows.*
 (w)Kikaendumook. — *They know.*

Naunaugatawaendun. — *Think.* — sing.
 Naunaugatawaendumook. — *Think.* — pl.
 (w)Naunaugatawaendum. — *He (she) thinks.*
 (w)Naunaugatawaendumook. — *They think.*

Kikinomaugaen. — *Teach.* — sing.
 Kikinomaugaek. — *Teach.* — pl.
 (w)Kikinomaugae. — *He (she) teaches.*
 (w)Kikinomaugaewuk. — *They teach.*

Weendamaugaen. — *Tell.* — sing.
 Weendamaugaek. — *Tell.* — pl.
 (w)Weendamaugae. — *He (she) tells.*
 (w)Weendamaugaewuk. — *They tell.*

Meegauzoon. — *Fight.* — sing.
 Meegauzook. — *Fight.* — pl.
 (w)Meegauzoh. — *He (she) fights.*
 (w)Meegauzowuk. — *They fight.*

Nishkaudizin. — *Get angry.* — sing.
 Nishkaudizik. — *Get angry.* — pl.
 (w)Nishkaudizi. — *He (she) is angry.*
 (w)Nishkaudiziwuk. — *They are angry.*

Naessaen. — *Breathe.* — sing.
 Naessaek. — *Breathe.* — pl.
 (w)Naessae. — *He (she) breathes.*
 (w)Naessaewuk. — *They breathe.*

Buwaudjigaen. — *Dream.* — sing.
 Buwaudjigaek. — *Dream.* — pl.
 (w)Buwaudjigae. — *He (she) dreams.*
 (w)Buwaudjigaewuk. — *They dream.*

(w)Inaubindum. — *He (she) sees in a dream.*
 (w)Inaubindumook. — *They see in a dream.*

Mukawendun. — *Remember.* — sing.
 Mukwaendumook. — *Remember.* — pl.
 (w)Mukwaendum. — *He (she) remembers.*
 (w)Mukwaendumook. — *They remember.*

Winaendun. — *Forget it.* — sing.
 Winaendumook. — *Forget it.* — pl.
 (w)Winaendum. — *He (she) forgets.*
 (w)Winaendumook. — *They forget.*

Winishkaun. — *Get up.* — sing.
 Winishkauk. — *Get up.* — pl.
 (w)Winishkauh. — *He (she) gets up.*
 (w)Winishkauwuk. — *They get up.*

Zhingishnoon. — *Lie down.* — sing.
 Zhingishnook. — *Lie down.* — pl.
 (w)Zhingishin. — *He (she) lies down.*
 (w)Zhingishnook. — *They lie down.*

6

EXERCISE

Kaween waeweni waubissee mindemoya.
The old woman does not see well.

Kego geesekwoonyaekaen.
Don't take off your clothes.

Beeskun k(een) meeknoat.
Put your pants on.

Geesekun k(een) meeknoat.
Take your pants off.

K(een) gee gazeengiwaeh nah?
Did you wash your face?

N(een) isheemae (w)gee muwih.
My young brother (sister) cried.

Kiwewizaensuk bigiziwuk zaugunning.
The boys are swimming in the lake.

Bezhighongizhee (w)gee neegih kitgaunning.
The horse grew up in the field.

K(een) kikendaun nah?
Do you know it?

Kaween n(een) kikaendasseen.
I don't know it.

Naunaugatawaendumook manda.
Consider this.

(w)Gee kikinomaugae nah nini?
Did the man teach?

(w)Gee weendamaugaewuk quaesausuk.
The girls told.

Kiwewizaensuk meegauziwuk.
The boys are fighting (not among themselves).

N(een) gushe (w)nishkaudizi nongom.
The mother is angry.

Naessae nah myeengun?
Is the wolf breathing?

K(een) gee bawaudjigae nah?
Did you dream?

Winishkauk waeweeb.
Get up quickly.

Kiwenzie zhingishin nebaugunning.
The old man is lying in bed.

Kitchi aukozu kiwenzie; gauwahn naessae.
The old man is very ill; he can scarcely breathe.

Keeaubi nah (w)weeseniwuk?
Are they still eating?

Tibikung (w)gee bi-izhawuk n(een) d'anahwaendaugunuk.
My cousins came over last night.

Bidgeenuk gee izhiwaebut.
It happened just now.

Mee go naussaeb aezhinikauzot.
He has the same name. (He is called the same.)

Mee go tibishko gauzhugaehmse.
Just like a cat.

7

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Phrases

weebah	<i>early</i>
weekauh	<i>late</i>
anotch	<i>all sorts of things; variety</i>
gauwahn	<i>hardly; scarcely</i>
keeaubi	<i>still</i>
tibikung	<i>last night</i>
bidjeenuk	<i>just now</i>
naussaeb	<i>the same; similar</i>
tibishko	<i>like; similar to</i>

8

EXERCISE

Weebah (w)winishkauwuk.
They get up early

Weekauh (w)gee maudjauwuk niniwuk.
The men left late.

Anotch gego (w)kikendaun.
He knows all manner of things.

9

ANOZIWINUN — names

To form the name of a vocation or occupation, the usual procedure is to attach the term "inini" (man) or "quae" (woman) to the third person singular form of the present indicative tense of the verb.

Anishnaube(k)	<i>An Indian(s)</i>
Ojibwae(k)	<i>Ojibway(s)</i>
Bwaun(ug)	<i>Sioux</i>
Bungo(g)	<i>Delaware</i>
Maumee(k)	<i>A Miami</i>
Sauk(eeg)	<i>A Sauk</i>
Menominee(k)	<i>A Menominee</i>
Waemitigozhi(wug)	<i>A Frenchman (men)</i>
Naudowae(k)	<i>An Iroquois</i>

kitigaewinini(wuk)	<i>farmer(s)</i>
geegookaewinini(wuk)	<i>fisherman (men)</i>
kikinomaugaewinini(wuk)	<i>teacher(s) male</i>
kikinomaugaequae(k)	<i>teacher(s) female</i>
makataekwoniae(k)	<i>priest(s)</i>
anamiquae(k)	<i>nun(s)</i>
kikinomaugun(uk)	<i>student(s)</i>
tukwuniwaewinini(wuk)	<i>policeman (men)</i>
munusino(ok)	<i>warrior(s)</i>
ogimaub(k)	<i>leader(s); chief(s)</i>

10

EXERCISE

Anishnaubeg aeshkum (w)kikendaussiwuk.
The Indians are more learned.

Neebinah Ojibwaeg minissing eeyauwuk.
There are many Ojibway on the island.

Ojibwaekauh minnissing.
The island is infested with Ojibway.

Bwaunug neta meegauziwug.
The Sioux are good fighters.

Kaween zhaugunaushuk bizindizeewuk.
White people do not listen.

Waemitgoozhiwuk neta anamiawuk.
The French are fervent Christians.

Naudowaek (w)gee bi-izhauwuk bidjeenaugoh.
The Iroquois came yesterday.

Kitigaewinini kitchi anokee.
The farmer works hard.

Geegookaewininiwug anookeewuk kitchi gameeng, zeebeeng gayae.
Fishermen work in the great lake and on the river.

Kikinomaugaequae anotch go (w)kikendaun.
The teacher knows many things.

Mishkikiwinini waeweeb (w)gee bi-izhauh.
The doctor came quickly.

Makataekwoniae (w)gee kitchi aukozu awussnaugo.
The priest was very sick the other day.

Kitchi ogimauh (w)gee keegito.
The agent spoke.

The first person singular was used in relating actions and thoughts past.

N(een) weesin.	<i>I eat.</i>
N(een) miniquae.	<i>I drink.</i>
N(een) d'anokee.	<i>I work.</i>
N(een) umdub.	<i>I sit.</i>
N(een) bimbuto.	<i>I run.</i>

N(eenawind) nawaebimim(n).	<i>We rest.</i>
N(eenawind) baupimim.	<i>We laugh.</i>
N(eenawind) d'kittomim.	<i>We say.</i>
N(eenawind) meegwaemim.	<i>We give.</i>

First person singular, present tense:

N(een) d'anokee.	<i>I am working.</i>
N(een) miniquae.	<i>I am drinking.</i>
N(een) weesin.	<i>I am eating.</i>
N(een) d'aukwuss.	<i>I am sick.</i>
N(een) d'eeyaekwuss.	<i>I am tired.</i>

First person singular, past tense:

N(een) gee aukwuss.	<i>I was sick.</i>
N(een) gee bizindum.	<i>I listened.</i>
N(een) gee bigiss.	<i>I swam.</i>
N(een) gee keegit.	<i>I spoke.</i>
N(een) gee naub.	<i>I looked.</i>
N(een) gee weesin.	<i>I ate.</i>
N(een) gee nebauh.	<i>I slept.</i>

11

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR AND PLURAL VERBS

Usually an Ojibway person did not speak about himself in the first person. In the first place, to say that "I am running", "I am sleeping", "I am eating" would be stating a fact that is obvious. In the second place, to speak about self was considered impolite and boastful.

12

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN Bimisaewin — time

zeegwun	<i>spring</i>
minokummih	<i>spring</i>
neebin	<i>summer</i>
tugwaugih	<i>autumn</i>
bebon	<i>winter</i>
zeegwung	<i>in the spring</i>
minokimmik	<i>in the spring</i>
neebing	<i>in the summer</i>
tugwaugik	<i>in the autumn</i>
bebong	<i>in the winter</i>
ningo-bebon	<i>one winter; one year</i>
kikinonowin	<i>a year</i>
geezis	<i>a month</i>
geeshig	<i>a day</i>
waubun	<i>dawn</i>
kigizheb	<i>morning</i>
nowquaek	<i>noon</i>
Naukzhik	<i>evening</i>
tibikuk	<i>night</i>

Neezh geezis n(een) gee anokee kitigaunning
I worked on a farm for two months.

Gee mino geezhigut bidjeenaugoh.
It was a nice day yesterday.

Mee meenwa zeegwung.
It is spring again.

Bebonong gee kitchi kissinauh.
It was very cold last winter.

Zhaugonaushuk (w)gee bi-izhauwuk tugwaugong.
The white men came last fall.

N(een) gee kigizhaebau-weesin.
I had breakfast.

N(een) okomis anamia kigizheb.
My grandmother prays in the morning.

Kitigaewiniwuk kitchi weeseniwuk nowquaek.
Farmers eat hugely at noon.

Kookoolee nugumoh tibikidinik.
The whippoorwill sings at night.

N(een) gee kitchi anokee nongom geezhiguk; n(een)
d'eeyaekwuss nongom naukshik.
I worked hard today; I am tired this evening.

CHAPTER FIVE

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FUTURE TENSE (SIMPLE)

In teaching the future, teach only the simple future represented by the "wee" or "wi" forms. These are particles that denote the simple future and simple intent that may or may not be carried out in the more remote future. The other future particle form "ga" or "gah" with its third person singular and plural form "ta" or "tah" is more definite and immediate.

N(een) wee kikinomaugae.
I am going to teach.

K(een) wee bigiss nah?
Are you going to swim?

(W) wee weendamaugae.
He (she) is going to tell.

N(eenawind) wee meegauzimim.
We are going to fight.

W(eenwa) wee winaendimook.
They are going to forget.

N(een) wee izhauh nopimeeng.
I am going inland (hinterland).

Waubung minossinook, wee meegauziwuk.
The warriors are going to fight tomorrow.

Kiwewezaensuk wee bigiziwuk nongom naukshik.
The boys are going to swim this evening.

Kaween nah k(een) suyaehn wee weesinissee?
Isn't your eldest brother going to eat?

Nawaebin. K(eenawind) wee kitchi anookeemim nongom naukshik.
Rest. We are going to work hard this evening.

N(een) okomis wee zuguknaunun odaeminun.
My grandmother is going to put away strawberries.

K(een) wee weesin nah?
Are you going to eat?

K(eenwa) wee bi-izhaum nah waubung?
Are you coming tomorrow.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Aendausso — dibugunaek — time (hours)

Ningo — dibugunae.
It is one o'clock.

Neezho — dibugunae.
It is two o'clock.

Nisso — dibugunae.
It is three o'clock.

Neewo — dibugunae.
It is four o'clock.

Nauno — dibugunae.
It is five o'clock.

Ningotwausso — dibugunae.
It is six o'clock.

Neezhwausso — dibugunae.
It is seven o'clock.

Nishwausso — dibugunae.
It is eight o'clock.

Zhaungsso — dibugunae.
It is nine o'clock.

Midwausso — dibugunae.
It is ten o'clock.

Midwausso-ningo — dibugunae.
It is eleven o'clock.

Midwausso-nee-zho — dibugunae.
It is twelve o'clock.

3 EXERCISE

Aneesh aendausso — dibugunaek?
What time is it?

Aneesh aepeetchauk?
How late is it?

Neezho — dibugunae.
It is two o'clock.

Dibugeesewaun gazheekauh.
The clock is fast.

Dibugeesewaun baeskauh.
The clock is slow.

Dibugeesewaun gee nookshkauh.
The clock stopped.

Nisso — dibugeesewaun w(een) gee anooke.
He worked for three hours.

N(eenawind) wee weesenimim neezho — dibugunaek nongom
shkwauh — nowquaek.
We will eat at 2:00 p.m. this afternoon.

Ae-ningotwausso — dibugunaek gae-kigizhaebowiguk,
anamiequae gee niboh.
The nun died this morning at six o'clock.

4 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

The term "manitou" denotes a power, an incorporeal, spiritual,
god-like endowment.

Kitche-manitou	<i>God; the supreme spirit</i>
Kizhe-manitou	<i>God; the supreme spirit</i>
K(eenawind) ossinaun — geezis	<i>Father Sun</i>
K(eenawind) okomissnaun	<i>The Moon</i>
K(eenawind) gushinaun aki	<i>Mother Earth</i>
Nanabush	<i>The intermediary between Kitche- manitou and the beings of earth; Teacher-Protector</i>
Mudjeekawiss	<i>the eldest brother</i>
Bebon	<i>the spirit of winter</i>
Neebin	<i>the spirit of summer</i>
Zeegwun	<i>the spirit of spring</i>
Tugwaugih	<i>the spirit of autumn</i>
Weendigo	<i>the spirit of excess</i>
Pauguk	<i>the flying skeletons</i>
Pau-eensug	<i>spirit of water plants</i>
Maemaegawaesug	<i>spirit of forest plants</i>
Neebaunaubae	<i>Merman; spirit of the waters</i>

5 EXERCISE

Kitche-manitou eeyaut geezhigong, kakina gego (w)kikaendaun.
The Great Spirit who resides in the skies, knows all things.

W(een) gee kikinomaugae anotch gego Nanabush.
Nanabush taught many things.

Nanabush, Mudjeekawiss gayae w(eenwa) gee kitchi
meegaudiwuk.
Nanabush and Mudjeekawiss fought fiercely.

Washamae neeshstunnuh dasso — bebon w(een) gee eeyauh
k(eenawind) okomissnaun maumpee akeeng.
*Our grandmother, the Moon, was on earth for more than twenty
years.*

Bebonong gee kitchi kissinauh.
It was exceedingly cold last winter.

Meenwa neebing n(eenawind) wee izhaumim kitchi gameeng.
We are going to the big lake next summer.

6 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN weegwaumun — houses

Different types of buildings and establishments are indicated by
the addition of the suffix 'gummig' to certain nouns and verbs.

anamiegummig(on)	<i>church(es)</i>
shungaewigummig(on)	<i>restaurant(s)</i>
kikinomaudiwigummig(on)	<i>school(s)</i>
gabaukawadeewigummig(on)	<i>jail(s)</i>
wuhkaungummig(on)	<i>barn(s)</i>
aukozeewigummig(on)	<i>hospital(s)</i>
attawaeigummig(on)	<i>store(s)</i>

EXERCISE

Mishkikeewinini anooke aukozeewigummigong.
A doctor works in a hospital

Bezhighongizheeg nebawuk wuhkaungummigong.
Horses sleep in a stable.

N(eenawind) gee weesenimim shungaewigummigong
 bidjeenaugh.
We ate in a restaurant yesterday.

W(eenawa) wee anamiawuk anamiewigummigong waubung.
They are going to pray in a church tomorrow.

Neeshtunnuh kiwewizaensuk, nissimudunnuh-shi-naunun gayae
 quaezaensuk izhawuk, kikinomaudeewigummigong.
Twenty boys and thirty-five girls go to school.

Ningotwasswih zhaugonaushuk w(eenwa) gee gabaukawauwuk
 gabaukawadeewigummigong tibikong.
Six white men were locked up in jail last night.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

pama	<i>later</i>
pama-meenwa	<i>later again</i>
maewizha or zhauzhi	<i>long ago</i>
punae	<i>always</i>
kageege	<i>always; everlasting; forever</i>
aubidaek	<i>certainly</i>
pekaun	<i>different</i>
aendausso-geezhiguk	<i>every day</i>
kabae	<i>all</i>
paebaezhik	<i>each; each and every</i>
mizi	<i>all over; everywhere</i>
tchibwau	<i>before</i>
shkwauh	<i>after</i>

EXERCISE

Pama zhaungisso-dibugunaek waubung kigizhaeb w(eenwa) wee
 maudjauwuk.
They will leave only at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Pama meenwa w(eenwa) wee bi-izhawuk.
They will come again later.

Kitchi zhauzhi (maewizha) n(een) gee kikaendaun.
I have known it for a long time.

Punae w(een) muwih.
He (she) is always crying.

Aubidaek w(eenwa) wee weeseniwaut.
They most certainly must eat.

Kaween pekaun wee zhiwaebissinon.
It isn't going to happen differently.

Kabae-geezhig nah w(eenwa) gee dumnowuk?
Did they play all day?

Paebaezhig w(eenwa) gee maudjauwuk.
They left one by one.

Pama shkwauh nowquaek w(eenwa) wee bi-izhawuk.
They will come only in the afternoon.

Gazeengiwaewook, tchibwau weeseniyaek.
Wash before you eat.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Aenkummigauk — topography or geography

odaenah(wun)	<i>town(s)</i>
kogaediwin(un)	<i>Indian camp(s); village(s)</i>
naugayeeng	<i>aside; apart; remote</i>
anung(log)	<i>star(s)</i>
mukwum	<i>ice</i>
nungwaugun	<i>rainbow</i>
Boweting	<i>the rapids; Sault Ste. Marie</i>
Nassawaukimook	<i>Cross Roads; Sudbury</i>
Kitchi Gaugeedjiwung	<i>The Great Fall Niagara</i>
Daeshkun Zeebeeng	<i>The Horn River; London</i>

EXERCISE

K(een) osse nah eeyauh?
Is your father home?

Kaween eeyaussee.
He isn't here.
 Odaenaung w(een) gee izhauh.
He went to town.

Ojibwaek wee izhawuk naudowe-kogaediwinning.
The Ojibway are going to the Iroquois village.

Naugayeeng w(een) gee naaneebiwih ow quaezaence.
That girl stood apart.

Niagara Falls izhinkaudae nongom kitchi Gaugeedjiwung.
The Great Falls is now called Niagara Falls.

Anishnaubeg maewizha w(eenwa) gee kogaediwuk
 Nassawaukimookeeng.

The Indians used to congregate a long time ago at the Cross Roads (Sudbury).

12 _____
OSHKI-KITTIWINUN
Verbs

Zhoshkawaudaen.	<i>Skate. (sing.)</i>
Zhoshkawadaek.	<i>Skate. (pl.)</i>
(w)Zhoshkawadae.	<i>He (she) skates.</i>
(w)Zhoshkawadaewuk.	<i>They skate.</i>
Pakawaukadawaen.	<i>Play ball. (sing.)</i>
Pakawaukadawaek.	<i>Play ball. (pl.)</i>
(w)pakawaukadawae.	<i>He (she) plays ball.</i>
(w)Pakawaukadawaewuk.	<i>They play ball.</i>
Pakadaen.	<i>Go hungry. (sing.)</i>
Pakadaek.	<i>Go hungry. (pl.)</i>
(w)Pakadae.	<i>He (she) is hungry.</i>
(w)Pakadaewuk.	<i>They are hungry.</i>
Gauskanaubaugawaen.	<i>Thirst. (sing.)</i>
Gauskanaubaugaek.	<i>Thirst. (pl.)</i>
(w)Gauskanaubaugawae.	<i>He (she) thirsts.</i>
(w)Gauskanaubaugawaewuk.	<i>They thirst.</i>
Bimibizoon.	<i>Fly. (sing.)</i>
Bimibizook.	<i>Fly. (pl.)</i>
(w)Bimibizoooh.	<i>Fly. (pl.)</i>
(w)Bimibizooowuk.	<i>They fly.</i>
Weekitchitoon.	<i>Try. (sing.)</i>
Weekitchitook.	<i>Try. (pl.)</i>
(w)Weekitchito.	<i>He (she) tries.</i>
(w)Weekitchitowuk.	<i>They try.</i>
Nandawaendun.	<i>Ask for; want. (sing.)</i>
Nandawaendimok.	<i>Ask for; want. (pl.)</i>
(w)Nandawaendum.	<i>He (she) wants.</i>
(w)Nandawaendumook.	<i>They want.</i>
Maudjaun.	<i>Leave. (sing.)</i>
Maudjauk.	<i>Leave. (pl.)</i>
(w)Maudjauh.	<i>He (she) leaves.</i>
(w)Maudjauwuk.	<i>They leave.</i>
Jeebawkwaen.	<i>Cook. (sing.)</i>
Jeebawkwaek.	<i>Cook. (pl.)</i>
(w)Jeebawkwae.	<i>He (she) cooks.</i>
(w)Jeebawkwaewuk.	<i>They cook.</i>
Baubeewun.	<i>Wait. (sing.)</i>
Baubeewook.	<i>Wait. (pl.)</i>
(w)Baubeewoh.	<i>He (she) waits.</i>
(w)Baubeewiwuk.	<i>They wait.</i>
Bon-ton.	<i>Leave it alone. (sing.)</i>
Bon-took.	<i>Leave it alone. (pl.)Lx</i>
(w)Bon-toon.	<i>He (she) leaves it alone.</i>
(w)Bon-tonawauh.	<i>They leave it alone.</i>

Verbs with "izi" — denotes condition.
 Only the third person singular and plural are given.

(w)Zaegizi.	<i>He (she) fears (is afraid).</i>
(w)Zaegiziwuk.	<i>They fear (are afraid).</i>

(w)Zaugizi.	<i>He (she) is stingy.</i>
(w)Zaugiziwuk.	<i>They are stingy.</i>
(w)Weenzi.	<i>He (she) is dirty.</i>
(w)Weenziwuk.	<i>They are dirty.</i>
(w)Beenzi.	<i>He (she) is clean.</i>
(w)Beenziwuk.	<i>They are clean.</i>

13 _____
EXERCISE

Kiwewizaensuk zhoshkawadaewuk mukwummeeng.
The boys are skating on the ice.

Pama nah waubung (w) wee pakawaukadawaewuk?
Will they play ball only tomorrow?

K(een) pakadae nah?
Are you hungry?

Wee miniquae binodjee. (w)Gauskanaubaugawae.
The child will drink. He is thirsty.

Meesh todoshaubo.
Give him (her) milk.

Waewaek w(eenwa) gee bimibizowuk. Mee geget wee zogopook weebah.
The Canada Geese flew by. It will soon snow.

Kego weekitchitookaen.
Don't try it.

Kaween nah k(een) nandawaendizeen manda meedjim?
Don't you want this food?

Weesenik, tchibwau maudjauyaek.
Eat before you leave.

Quaewuk wee jeebawkwaewuk goodjeeng.
The women will cook outside.

Baubeewook Boweting; n(eenawind) wee izhaumim gayae neenawind.
Wait at the rapids (Sault Ste. Marie); we are also going.

W(een) gee kitchi aukozi kiwenzie; taegawaugik w(een) gee niboh.
The old man was very sick; he died that autumn.

Bon-toon mishkiki.
Leave medicine alone.

Kaween zaegizisseewuk binodjeesuk tibikuk.
The children are not afraid at night.

Zaugizi mindemoya; kaween gego meegwaessee.
The old woman is stingy; she doesn't give anything.

Kabae geezhig w(eenwa) gee dumnowuk kiwewizaensuk
 mushkoskaunning; weenziwuk nongom.
The boys played in the meadow all day. They are now dirty.

14

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

zaeska	<i>suddenly</i>
zaeskunnuh	<i>suddenly</i>
zaum	<i>too much</i>
eta	<i>only; used in conjunction with other words, never alone</i>
moozhok	<i>for a while</i>
nomook	<i>for a while</i>
cheegi	<i>near</i>
chinah	<i>a little while</i>
pimae	<i>to the side</i>
pimayeeng	<i>to the side</i>
mino	<i>good</i>
matchi	<i>bad, evil</i>

15

EXERCISE

Zaeska w(een) gee niboh zhaugonaush.
The white man died suddenly.

Daewimissidae ow kiwewizaense; zaum neebawah w(een) gee
 weesenih kaegi-izhaebowiguk.
The boy has a stomach-ache. He ate too much this morning.

Moozhok w(een) gee pakadae quaezaence tchibwau weesenit.
For some time the girl was hungry before she ate.

Cheegi-meekun w(eenwa) gee nauneebiwiwuk ininiwuk; kabe
 shkwa-nowquae w(eenwa) gee baubiwiwuk.
The men stood near the road; they waited all afternoon.

Chinah eta w(eenwa) gee anookeewuk; zaum gee gizhautae.
They worked only for a little while; it was too hot.

Pimayeeng w(een) gee numudibi; kaween gego w(een) gee
 nandawaendizeen.
He sat to the side; he didn't want anything.

Mino-quaezanse wauwaukonae; neta anooke.
Flower is a good girl; she is a good worker.

Matchi-ininiwuk wee bi-izhawuk awuss waubung.
Evil men are coming day after tomorrow.

16

GINDAUSSIWINAENSUK — numbers

ningoting	<i>once</i>
neezhing	<i>twice</i>
nissing	<i>thrice</i>
neewing	<i>four times</i>
nauning	<i>five times</i>
ningotwautching	<i>six times</i>
neezwautching	<i>seven times</i>
nishwautching	<i>eight times</i>
zhaungitching	<i>nine times</i>
midautching	<i>ten times</i>
datching	<i>times</i>

17

EXERCISE

Aneesh minik datching?
How many times?

Nissing aendausso geezhiguk k(eenawind) weesenimim.
We eat three times daily.

Ningoting eta n(een) gee meedjin cocoosh weeauss.
I ate bacon (pork) only once.

Neebnah datching n(een) gee izhauh Waussauksing.
I went to Parry Sound many times.

18

GINDAUSSIWINAENSUK — numbers

ningotwauk	<i>100</i>
neezhwauk	<i>200</i>
nisswauk	<i>300</i>
neewauk	<i>400</i>
naunwauk	<i>500</i>
ningotwasswauk	<i>600</i>
neezhwasswauk	<i>700</i>
nishwasswauk	<i>800</i>
zhaungsswauk	<i>900</i>
midausswauk	<i>1,000</i>

19 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Verbalizers

There are in the language a number of suffixes that act as verbalizers; that is, they transform a noun into a verb. "Kae", "gae", "ae", "chigae" added to a noun make it into a verb.

geegoo	<i>fish</i>
geegookae	<i>to fish; he fishes</i>
kitigaun	<i>a farmland</i>
Kitigae.	<i>He farms; tills the soil.</i>
beenziwin	<i>cleanliness</i>
Beenchigae.	<i>He (she) cleans up.</i>
pakawaukoot	<i>a ball</i>
Pakawaukatawae.	<i>He (she) plays ball.</i>
pakadaewin	<i>hunger</i>
pakadaekae.	<i>He (she) fasts.</i>
makataewau.	<i>It is black.</i>
makataekae.	<i>He (she) is fasting and abstaining.</i>
	<i>He (she) blackens his (her) face.</i>
aukoziwin	<i>illness</i>
Aukozeekae.	<i>He (has) a sickness in the family.</i>
neebeeshaubo	<i>tea</i>
Neebeeshaubokae.	<i>He (she) makes tea.</i>
mishkiki	<i>medicine</i>
Mishkikeekae.	<i>He (she) makes medicine.</i>
kikinomaugaewin	<i>teaching</i>
Kikinomaugae.	<i>He (she) teaches.</i>
pubwin	<i>chair</i>
Pubwinkae.	<i>He (she) makes a chair.</i>
cheemaun	<i>a canoe</i>
Cheemaunkae.	<i>He (she) makes a canoe.</i>

20 OSHKI-KITTIWIN

Nominalizers

Nominalizers, "iwin", "aewin", "auwin", "oowin", "awin" appended usually to the third person singular form of the present indicate tense of a verb, produces a noun and an abstraction.

anamiewin	<i>prayer</i>
nugumiwin	<i>song</i>
muwiwin	<i>weeping; crying</i>
kininomaudiwin	<i>learning</i>
kikinomaugaewin	<i>a teaching</i>
pakadaewin	<i>hunger</i>
maudjitaewin	<i>start; commencement</i>
jeebawkawaewin	<i>cooking</i>
miniquaewin	<i>dring; a drinking</i>
nebauhwin	<i>sleep</i>
nibowin	<i>death</i>
neegiwin	<i>growth</i>
winaendumowin	<i>forgetfulness</i>

21

EXERCISE

Tugwaugong w(eenwa) gee misheeminikaewuk Anishnaubeg.
The Indians harvested apples last autumn.

Zhaugonaush, John aezhinikauzot w(een) gee waubozokae,
kabae-geezhig, bidjeenaugo.
The white man, called John, hunted rabbits all day yesterday.

Kitigaewininiwuk w(eenwa) gee mukwumeekaewuk
zaugigausing. Neebina mukwumeen w(eena) gee
zugukanauwaun.
The farmers collected ice in the little lake. They put away a large quantity of ice.

Kitchi anookeewin ewe wee zugukinigauzot mino-minik
mukwum.
To put away enough ice is hard labour.

Kabae zhaebauh mindemoya w(een) gee piquaezhigunkae.
The old woman baked bread all morning.

Mino-daupinun k(een) bimaudiziwin.
Accept your lot in life.

Kitchi todoshkae binoodjeense. W(een) pakadae.
The infant is breast-feeding hungrily. He (she) is hungry.

Aendausso zeegwung (mino-kumik) meekunaukaewuk
waemitigozhiwuk.
The Frenchmen make roads each spring.

Manitooshkae pitchi.
The robin searches for worms (worming).

K(een) naunaugatawaendumowin onishishin.
Your reasoning is sound.

Ojibwae kikinomaugaewin zunugut.
Ojibway teaching is difficult.

n(een) ezhemiss(uk)	<i>my niece(s)</i>
n(een) doshe(uk)	<i>my nephew(s)</i>
nawaendaugun(uk)	<i>relative(s)</i>
n(een) weedigik(ook)	<i>my sister(s) (woman speaking)</i>
n(een) dauwaemauih(k)	<i>my sister(s) (man speaking)</i>
n(een) weetauwiss(uk)	<i>my relative(s), male</i>
	<i>(man speaking)</i>
n(een) d' aungoshae(k)	<i>my relative(s), female</i>
	<i>(woman speaking)</i>

Aubidjitchigun(un) — Tool(s)

waugaukwut(oon)	<i>axe(s)</i>
geeshkipoodjigun(un)	<i>saw(s)</i>
pigumshigtigwaun(un)	<i>hammer(s)</i>
dibugun(un)	<i>rule(s)</i>
nebugaubik(oon)	<i>spade(s)</i>
siboodjigun(un)	<i>file(s)</i>

Meedjim — Food

zeezibaukud	<i>sugar</i>
zewetaugun	<i>salt</i>
waussigun	<i>pepper</i>
bimidae	<i>lard</i>
wauwun(oon)	<i>egg(s)</i>

Baetikeedaegin — Plants

jeese(un)	<i>turnip(s)</i>
miskoodeesemin(uk)	<i>bean(s)</i>
bigaesaun(uk)	<i>plums(s)</i>
zhowmin(uk)	<i>grape(s)</i>
minidjeemin(uk)	<i>pea(s)</i>
mushkeegimin(un)	<i>cranberry(ies)</i>
pookedoonzh(uk)	<i>pear(s)</i>
musquomin(uk)	<i>raspberry(ies)</i>

Metik (Metigook) — Tree(s)

neenautik(oog)	<i>maple(s)</i>
niteemish(uk)	<i>ash (white)</i>
weesegauk(ook)	<i>ash (black)</i>
neeb(eeg)	<i>elm(s)</i>
metigimeesh(uk)	<i>oak(s)</i>
zaudee(k)	<i>poplar(s)</i>
zhawaemish(uk)	<i>beech(es)</i>
weegwauss(uk)	<i>birch(es)</i>
mushkeegwautik(oog)	<i>tamarack(s)</i>
zhingob(eek)	<i>balsam</i>
zhingwauk(ook)	<i>pine(s)</i>
geezhig(uk)	<i>cedar(s)</i>
gawaunduk(ook)	<i>spruce(s)</i>
susswaeminsh(uk)	<i>cherry(ies)</i>
nuhgayk	<i>bark</i>

Kakina n(een) eetawissuk w(eenwa) gee bizhauwuk awussnaugoh. N(eenawind) gee kitchi weesenimim. All my (male) cousins came day before yesterday. We had a huge feast.

N(een) izhishaehn nandawaendaun oshki-weegwaussgumming. My uncle (maternal) wants a new birch bark lodge.

Geeshki-akeeng n(eenawind) gee izhaumim bebonong. We went into cedar country this winter.

Waaweeb naudin n(een) waugaukudum. Hurry, get my axe.

Naunigotinong n(een) naunaugodawaendaun Anishnaube anamiewin. I sometimes think about Indian praying.

Naudin aumo-zeezabaukud attawaewigummigong. Get honey at the store.

Kego gayae wanaendigaen zewetaugun. And don't forget the salt.

Metigwauk-akeeng punae w(een) gee anokee n(een) mishomis. My grandfather always worked in a forest.

The endings or suffixes "od", "ot", "odig", "odjeeg" are not true nominalizers: they render verbs in gerundive participles.

(w)Nibo.	<i>He (she) dies.</i>
naebod	<i>he (she) who is dead; the deceased (sing.)</i>
naebodjig	<i>the deceased (pl.)</i>
(w)Weeseni.	<i>He (she) eats.</i>
waussinid	<i>the diner; the one who eats (sing.)</i>
waussinidjig	<i>the diners (pl.)</i>
(w)Kitigae.	<i>He farms.</i>
kaetigaed	<i>he (she) who farms; the farmer</i>
kaetigaedjig	<i>they who farm</i>
(w)Dumnoh.	<i>He (she) plays.</i>
aedumnod	<i>he (she) who plays; the player</i>
aedumnodjig	<i>they who play</i>
(w)Bimossae.	<i>He (she) walks.</i>
baemossaed	<i>he (she) who walks; the walker</i>
baemossaedjig	<i>they who walk</i>

(w)Geegookae. gaugookaed gaugookaedjig	<i>He (she) fishes. he (she) who fishes they who fish</i>
(w)Zhoshkwaudae. zhyoshkwaudaet zhyohoshkwaudaedjig	<i>He (she) skates. he (she) who skates; a skater they who skate; skaters</i>
(w)Pakadae. paekadaet paekadaedjig	<i>He (she) hungers. he (she) who hungers they who hunger</i>

25

EXERCISE

Zaegiziwin maunaudut
Fear is bad.

Aunind baembizidjig geezhigong zaegiziwuk.
Some who fly in the sky are fearful.

Kabae-geezhig kaetigaedjig naunigotinong kitchi pakadaewuk
shkwau-now-quaenik.
*Those who till (farm) all day are sometimes hungry in the
afternoon.*

Kaween mashi maudjitausseewuk jeeyaubaukwaedjig.
The cooks have not yet started.

Gauwahn w(een) gee weeseni eeyaukosid.
He who is sick hardly ate.

Zaeska gee kitchi nimkeekau tibikung; w(eenwa) gee zaegiziwuk
naebaupuneeg.)
*It suddenly thundered last night; those who had been sleeping
were scared.*

Aeshkum neta nugumiwuk binoodjeeyuk naegumoodjig.
The young child singers are singing more beautifully.

CHAPTER SIX

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IZHITCHIGAEWIN**Do; Mode or manner of doing something**

Aneesh aeshtchigaet?

What is he (she) doing?

Aneesh aeshtchigaewaut?

*What are they doing?***Anookeewin****Do or work; manner of work**

Aneesh aeninookeet?

What is he (she) doing? (what work)

Aneesh aeninookeewaut?

*What are they doing?***Dodomowin****Do; to do something to someone or something**

Aneesh aendodung?

What is he (she) doing?

Aneesh aendodumowaut?

*What are they doing?***NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples**

Aneesh aeninookeet?

What is he doing? (what work)

Geegookae.

He is fishing.

Aneesh aeshtchigaet?

How is he doing it?

Cheecheebinaubee.

He is jiggling. (through the ice)

Kaween nah waewaebinaubeesee?

Isn't he angling?

Kaween.

No.

Naunigotinong daudjigokae.

*He trolls sometimes.***KAUH****Nominalizer — abundant, plentiful**

zigimae

mosquito

Zigimaekauh.

Mosquitoes are abundant.

Apitchi zigimaekauh nopimeeng.

It is full of mosquitoes in the hinterland.

geegoo

fish

Geegookauh.

Fish are plentiful.

Tugwaugik geegookauh zeebeeng.

The river is replete with fish in the autumn.

aengoonse

ant

Aengoonsekauh.

Ants are numerous.

Aengoonsekauh kitigauning; mee go kakina aengoonsuk wee meedjiwaut meenun.

*The field is full of ants; the ants will eat all the berries.***OSHKI-KITTIWINUN (new vocabulary)**

maemidigae

especially

kaween maemkautch

not necessarily

ondji

because

wauh? wie?

what?

ewe

that

gewe

those; them

pungee

little

waussuh

far

baeshoh

near

gidjayeehn

on top

anaumayeehn

under

kitchi-nikauning

to the right

namundj-nikauning

to the left

aeniwaek

sufficiently; more than enough

aendogwen

perhaps

naunauwuyeehn

in the middle

kitwaen

in spite of

EXERCISE

Pungee eta paekadaed gee weeseni.

He who is hungry ate only a little.

Weegwauss nauguning ton ewe nabop.

Put the soup in the birch bark dish.

Kaween maemkautch ow paekadaet meenaukaen

aumozeezabaukut.

Don't necessarily give honey to the hungry.

Aendausso geezhigik ininiwuk aeninookeedjig izhauwuk

metigwauk-akeeng.

Men who work go to the forest every day.

Naunigotinong midausso-dibugeeswaun anookeewuk kabae

geezhik; naunigotinong midausso-shi-nee-zho

dibugeeswaun.

Sometimes they work ten hours all day; sometimes twelve hours.

Aeniwaek neebiwah meedjim w(een) gee beedon ow inini

aenookeed Daeshkun Zeebeeng.

The man who works in London, Ontario, brought home more than an ample supply of food.

Keenwa, nauneebiwik n(een) kitchi-nikauning; keenwa dush

n(een) namundjnikauning.

You stand to my right; but you, stand to my left.

Maemidigae suh go ow animshish wee nebauh naunauwuyeeeng

nebauguning.

That dog will sleep especially in the middle of the bed.

Kaween n(een) kikaenimaussee.

I don't know him (her).

Kaween waewaeni n(een) waubissee.

I don't see well.

quandiwaen

quandiwaek

(w)Quandiwae.

(w)Quandiwaewuk.

(w)Neegih.

(n)Neegiwwuk.

(w)Winitausso.

(w)Winitausswwuk.

(w)Mukauhnjee.

(w) Mukauhnjeewuk.

(w)Zaugiwaen.

(w)Zaugiwaewuk.

Zaugi.

Zaugidik.

(w)Zaugaun.

(w)Zaugidiwuk.

zheengaendjigaen

zheengaendjigaek

(w) Zheegaendjigae.

(w)Zheegaendjigaewuk.

minwaendun

minwaendumook

(w)Minwaendum.

(w)Minwaendumook.

weekabidjigaen

weekabidjigaek

(w)Weekabidjigae.

(w)Weekabidjigae.

(w)Weekabidjigaewuk.

gaudinigaen

gaudinigaek

(w)Gaudinigaen.

(w)Gaudinigaewuk.

beegibidjigaeen

beegibjigaek

(w)Beegibidjigae.

(w)Beegibidjigaewuk.

gauzoon

gauzook

(w)Gauzoh.

(w)Gauziwuk.

gimodin

gimodik

(w)Gimodih.

(w)Gimodiwuk.

daupinigaen

daupinigaek

(w)Daupinigaen.

(w)Daupinigaewuk.

climb (sing.)

climb (pl.)

He (she) climbs.

They climb.

He (she) grows.

They grow.

He (she) loses.

They lose.

He (she) finds.

They find.

He (she) loves (someone).

They love (someone).

Love him (her).

Love each other.

He (she) loves her (him).

They love one another.

hate (sing.)

hate (pl.)

He (she) hates.

They hate

like (sing.)

like (pl.)

He (she) likes.

They like.

pull, draw (sing.)

pull, draw (pl.)

He (she) pulls.

He (she) pulls.

They pull.

push (sing.)

push (pl.)

He (she) pushes.

They push.

break (sing.)

break (pl.)

He (she) breaks.

They break.

hide (sing.)

hide (pl.)

He (she) hides.

They hide.

steal (sing.)

steal (pl.)

He (she) steals.

They steal.

take (sing.)

take (pl.)

He (she) takes.

They take.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

New Words — verbs

zhibeegaen

zhibeegaek

(w)Zhibeegae.

(w)Zhibeegaewuk.

mizinbeegaen

mizinbeegaek

(w)Mizinbeegae.

(w)Mizinbeegaewuk.

write (sing.)

write (pl.)

He (she) writes.

They write.

draw (sing.)

draw (pl.)

He (she) draws.

They draw.

piskaabeen
piskaabeek
(w)Piskaabee.
(w)Piskaabeewuk.

*come back (sing.)
come back (pl.)
He (she) comes back.
They come back.*

waubundawaen
waubundawaek
(w)Waubundawae.
(w)Waubundawaewuk.

*show (sing.)
show (pl.)
He (she) shows.
They show.*

shungaen
shungaek
(w)Shungae.
(w)Shungaewuk.

*feed (sing.)
feed (pl.)
He (she) feeds.
They feed.*

nuquaeshkaugaen
nuquaeshkaugaek
(w)Nuquaeshkaugae.
(w)Nuquaeshkaugaewuk.

*meet (sing.)
meet (pl.)
He (she) meets (someone).
They meet (someone).*

geeshpunudjigaen
geeshpunudjigaek
(w)Geeshpunudjigae.
(w)Geeshpunudjigaewuk.

*buy (sing.)
buy (pl.)
He (she) buys (something).
They buy (something).*

ottawaen
ottawaek
(w)Ottawae.
(w)Ottawaewuk.

*sell (sing.)
sell (pl.)
He (she) sells (something).
They sell (something).*

geenwishkin
geenwishkik
(w)Geenwishkih.
(w)Geenwishkiwuk.
also
geenwishkaudjimo
gewenimoh

*lie (sing.)
lie (pl.)
He (she) lies (tells a lie).
They lie.*

*a fabrication
to talk in circles*

Aeshkum bautaenwuk Ojibwaek maezinibeegaedjig; anotch
zhinkauziwuk: Morrisseau, Kagige, Odjeek,
Daebaussige.
*There is an increasing number of artists; they have different
names: Morrisseau, Kagige, Odjeek, Daebaussige.*

Quandiwauguning w(een) gee kawae numdibih ow mindemoya;
w(een) gee nawaebih.
The old woman sat momentarily on the stairs; she rested.

Kego winitokaegon K(eenwa) d'pugumaugumiwau.
Don't lose your warclubs.

N(eenawind) gee muhkaumim oshki zhimaugunun woodi
mushkooskaunning.
We found new spears in yonder meadow.

Peter gayae Mary zaugidiwuk.
Peter and Mary love one another.

Kego weekauh zheenganmaukaen k(een) kitiss-eemuk, k(een)
dawaemauk, k(een) sheemaeyuk gayae.
Mukwaendun maunda.
*Never hate your parents, sisters and younger brothers and
sisters. Remember this.*

W(een) dikimih gauzhigaehnse; aubidaek Waubenoquae w(een)
wee geeshpunudoon mushkiki.
*The cat is infested with lice; Morning Woman will have to buy
medicine.*

W(eenwa) gee maudjauwuk kakina ininiwuk tibikung; paumau
tugwaugik w(eenwa) wee piskaabeewuk,
kaween quaeuwuk minwaendizeewuk.
*All the men left last night; they will return later in the autumn;
the women do not like it.*

Weekabidjigaen pungee; guandinigaen dush.
Pull a little; then push.

Gaemodidjig ningodji metigwauk-akeeng gauziwuk;
shungaewigummigong w(eenwa) gee dizhi gimodiwuk.
*The thieves are hiding somewhere in the forest; they robbed in a
restaurant.*

Meesh naugun ow quaezaence.
Give a dish to that girl.

Kaween w(een) wee daupinazeen.
She will not take (accept) it.

Aneen dush?
Why not?

W(een) geeniwishki ow maenquaed; kaween w(een) gee
geeshpinudjigaessee maumpee ottawewigummigong
bidjenaugo; kaween w(een) gee pindigaessee maumpee.
*That drinker is lying; he didn't buy here in this store yesterday;
he didn't enter here in this place.*

6

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Anishnabe Aubidjitchigun — native instruments

auhnzeeyaun(un)
neemshkugun(un)
pugumaugun(un)
pogok(un)
metigwaub(een)
zhimaugun(un)
binishmah(nun)
cheemaun(un)
abuih (abueen)

*loincloth(s) now used for diaper
head-dress(es)
war club(s)
arrow(s)
bow(s)
lance(s)
shield(s)
canoe(s) a paddled craft
paddle(s)*

7

EXERCISE

Waewaeni zhibeemook oshki kittiwinun.
Carefully write the new words.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

naupkwaun(un)	<i>ship(s)</i>
tobaugun(uk)	<i>toboggan(s)</i>
daubaun(uk)	<i>motor vehicle(s)</i>
beemesko-waebishkigun(uk)	<i>bicycle(s)</i>
baustchigun(uk)	<i>airplane(s)</i>
shkotae-daubaun(uk)	<i>train(s)</i>
zhoshkidjiwaugun(uk)	<i>sleigh(s)</i>
augum(uk)	<i>showshoe(s)</i>
tikinaugun(un)	<i>cradleboard(s)</i>
ningaussmowin(un)	<i>sail(s)</i>
moundoshkigun(un)	<i>horse drawn rake(s)</i>
bimibodjigun(un)	<i>plough(s)</i>
binauhquaigun(un)	<i>hand rake(s)</i>
tautaukitugun(un)	<i>pounder(s) large road-levelling vehicle(s)</i>

ahwihwaen
ahwihwaek
(w)Ahwihwae.
(w)Ahwihwaewuk.

lend (sing.)
lend (pl.)
He (she) lends.
They lend.

dowahngaen
dowahngaek
(w)Dowahngae.
(w)Dowahngaewuk.

borrow (sing.)
borrow (pl.)
He (she) borrows.
They borrow.

dubugaen
dubugaek
(w)Dubugae.
(w)Dubugaewuk.

pay (sing.)
pay (pl.)
He (she) pays.
They pay.

nuphuhzinugaen
nuphuhzinugaek
(w)Nuphuhzinugae.
(w)Nuphuhzinugaewuk.

pawn (sing.)
pawn (pl.)
He (she) pawns (something).
They pawn.

Aneesh minik aengindaussot?
How much does he (she) charge?

EXERCISE

W(een) gee gimodih k(eenawind) cheemauninaun ow
kitigaewinini.

That farmer stole our boat.

Kabae shkwau-nowquae w(een) gee bimi-daubaunigoh beemski-
waepshkigunning.

He bicycled all afternoon.

N(een) gee bos kitchi naupkwauning.

I got on a big ship.

W(eenwa) daubaunwuk nah egewe Anishnaubeg?

Do those Indians have cars?

Kaween mashi daubaunseewuk.

They don't have cars yet.

Binodjeehnse abi tikinaugunning.

The child is in a cradle-board.

Aneesh aengindaek?
How much is it worth?

Aneesh aepeetaendaugwuk?
How much is it worth (valued)?

EXERCISE

N(een) wee odaeto.
I am going to town.

Ahneen dush?
Why?

N(een) wee geeshpinudjigae.
I am going to make purchases.

Ahneesh aengindaek inewe mocassinun?
How much are those shoes?

Naun-waubik.
Five dollars.

K(een) wee dubugae nah nongom?
Are you going to pay?

Ka; pama n(een) wee dubugae; n(een) we mazinigae nongom.
No; I will pay later; I want to charge now.

Kaween n(een) zhoniamee.
I haven't any money.

Dowanhugaen zhoniawigummigong.
Borrow at the bank.

Ahwihwaewuk nah zhonia?
Do they lend money?

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

zhonia(n)	<i>money(ies)</i>
zhoniawigummig(on)	<i>bank(s)</i>
zhomaunkae(n)	<i>coin(s)</i>
zhonia-mazinigun(un)	<i>a bill(s)</i>
zhonia-mishkimoot	<i>purse</i>

Aehn!
Yes!

N(een) gee anooke metigwauk-akeeng.
I worked in a forest (lumber camp).

Neezh-waubik aendasso dubugeeswaun zhaugonaushuk
w(eenwa) gee dubugaewuk.
The white men paid two dollars an hour.

12

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Dubaubeeshkoodjigun(un) — weight(s)

ningo-dubaubeeshkoodjigun	<i>one pound</i>
abita	<i>one half</i>
ningo-diwaewaun	<i>one pair</i>
subaub(een)	<i>string; rope(s)</i>
weewequaepidjigun(un)	<i>wrapping(s)</i>
ningo-doshkin	<i>one bag</i>
mishkimoot(un)	<i>bag(s)</i>
mukuksuk(oon)	<i>barrel(s)</i>
ningo-mukuksuk	<i>one barrel</i>

13

EXERCISE

Aneesh aengindaek weeaus?
How much is meat?

Cocooosh weeauss nah?
Pork?

Aehn.
Yes.

Naunmidinnuh zhomaunkaehn ningo-dubaubeeshkoodjigun.
Fifty cents a pound.

Nisso dubaubeeshkoodjigun n(een) wee geesphunudoon.
I want to buy three pounds.

Weewequaepidon.
Package it.

Waenaesh gayae?
What else?

Aneesh aengindaek midaussun?
How much are socks?

Bezhigwaubik neeshtunnuh shi naun-zhomaunkaehn ningot-
waewaun.
One dollar and twenty five cents a pair.

Aneesh minik?
How many?

Neesh-waewaun.
Two pairs.

Maeskwaundaegin.
Red-coloured ones.

Mishkimdaehnsing ton.
Put them in a small bag.

Neezhoshkin gayae pineeg.
And two bags of potatoes.

Abita mukuksukohnne gayae naupaunae.
And half a barrel of flour.

Aneesh minik ewe?
How much is that?

Aneesh minik aepeetaendaugwuk kakina ewe?
How much is all of that worth?

Midausso-shi-bezhigwaubik nissimidunnuh ningotwausso
zhomaunkaehn.
Eleven dollars and thirty-six cents.

14

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

gagawaedjeewauzon	<i>wrestle (sing.)</i>
gagawaedjeewauzok	<i>wrestle (pl.)</i>
(w)Gagawaedjeewauzoh.	<i>He (she) wrestles.</i>
(w)Gagawaedjeewauzowuk.	<i>They wrestle.</i>

kundon	<i>lie in wait (sing.)</i>
kundook	<i>lie in wait (pl.)</i>
(w)Kundo.	<i>He (she) lies in wait.</i>
(w)Kundowuk.	<i>They lie in wait.</i>

waebinigaen	<i>abandon (sing.)</i>
waebinigaek	<i>abandon (pl.)</i>
(w)Waebinigae.	<i>He (she) abandons.</i>
(w)Waebinigaewuk.	<i>They abandon.</i>

weedigaen	<i>marry (sing.)</i>
weedigaek	<i>marry (pl.)</i>
(w)Weedigae.	<i>He (she) marries.</i>
(w)Weedigaewuk.	<i>They marry.</i>

cheengaen	<i>kiss (sing.)</i>
cheengaek	<i>kiss (pl.)</i>
(w)Cheengae.	<i>He (she) kisses.</i>
(w)Cheengaewuk.	<i>They kiss.</i>

tukoobidjigaen	<i>tie (secure) (sing.)</i>
tukoobidjigaek	<i>tie (secure) (pl.)</i>
(w)Tukoobidjigae.	<i>He (she) ties.</i>
(w)Tukoobidjigaewuk.	<i>They tie.</i>

waepitchigaen	<i>strike (sing.)</i>
waepitchigaek	<i>strike (pl.)</i>
(w)Waepitchigae.	<i>He (she) strikes.</i>
(w)Waepitchigaewuk.	<i>They hit.</i>

pikitaegaen
pikitaegaek
(w)Pikitaegae.
(w)Pikitaegaewuk.

geewaen
geewaek
(w)Geewae.
(w)Geewaewuk.

gutukton
gutuktok
(w)Gutukto.
(w)Gutuktoowuk.

zuguswaun
zuguswauk
(w)Zuguswau.
(w)Zuguswauwuk.

nitcheweton
nitchewetook
(w)Nitcheweto.
(w)Nitchewetowuk.

gagawaedawaen
gagawaedawaek
(w)Gagawaedawae.
(w)Gagawaedawaewuk.

nakawaetun
nakawaetumook
(w)Nakawaetum.
(w)Nakawaetumook.

nopinukeen
nopinukeek
(w)Nopinukee.
(w)Nopinukeewuk.

pushuzhaegaen
pushuzhaegaek
(w)Pushuzhaegae.
(w)Pushuzhaegaewuk.

gauwaen
gauwaek
(w)Gauwae.
(w)Gauwaewuk.

daebawaen
Daebawaek.
(w)Daebawae.
(w)Daebawaewuk.

dibaudjimon
dibaudjimook
(w)Dibaudjimoh.
(w)Dibaudjimowuk.

autisokaen
autisokaek
(w)Autisokae.
(w)Autisokaewuk.

hit (sing.)
hit (pl.)
He (she) hits.
They hit.

go home (sing.)
go home (pl.)
He (she) goes home.
They go home.

suffer (sing.)
suffer (pl.)
He (she) suffers.
They suffer.

smoke (sing.)
smoke (pl.)
He (she) smokes.
They smoke.

reproach (sing.)
reproach (pl.)
He (she) reproaches.
They reproach.

ask (sing.)
ask (pl.)
He (she) asks.
They ask.

answer (sing.)
answer (pl.)
He (she) answers.
They answer.

pursue (sing.)
pursue (pl.)
He (she) pursues
They pursue.

whip (punish) (sing.)
whip (punish) (pl.)
He (she) whips.
They punish.

be jealous. (sing.)
be jealous. (pl.)
He (she) is jealous.
They are jealous.

be truthful (correct). (sing.)
be truthful (correct). (pl.)
He (she) tells the truth.
They tell the truth.

relate (tell). (sing.)
relate (tell). (pl.)
He (she) tells a story.
They tell a story.

tell a story (legend). (sing.)
tell a story (legend). (pl.)
He (she) tells a story.
They tell a story.

15 EXERCISE

Kaween gagawaedjeewaussisseewuk quaewuk.
Women do not wrestle.

Puhsuhdinaung Ojibwaek w(eenwa) gee kundowuk.
The Ojibway waited in ambush in the valley.

Waewaeni tukoobidjigaen.
Tie it up well.

Kego meenwa waepitowaukaen owe kiwewizaence.
Don't strike that boy again.

K(een) gee pikitaegae nah goodjeeng?
Did you hit (something) outside?

K(eenwa) wee geewaem nah?
Are you going home?

Kaween n(eenawind) wee geewaesseemim; zaum waussowut.
We aren't going home; it's too far.

N(eenawind) cheemauninaun zaum gaussonigut.
Our boat is too small (narrow).

Geget kitchi gutukito owe eeyaukosid: kaween gunubutch wee mino eeyaussee.
That sick person is certainly suffering frightfully; it is not likely that he will get better.

Kaween weekah n(een) zuguswaussee.
I never smoke.

Zuguswaediwinning kakina izhauwuk bemaudizidjig;
zhaugonaushee-ogima wee keegito.
All the people are going to the council meeting; the governor (agent, minister) is going to speak.

Kaween nah mashi k(een) gee gagawaedawaessee?
Haven't you asked yet?

Waeweeb nakawaetun; kego wanaendigaen.
Answer soon; don't forget.

Kaween waussuh izhausseewuk minossinook; k(een) wee nopinukee nah?
The warriors are not going far; are you going to follow them?

Owe quae gauwae.
That woman is jealous.

N(eenawind) daebawaetaumim ewe dibaudjimowin.
We believe that report (story).

W(een) gee daebawae suh Waub-ojdeeg.
White fisher was right (told the truth).

Neta autisokae owe kitchi Anishnaube; neebingh autisokaunun w(een) kikaendaunun.
That venerable old Indian tells stories skillfully; he knows many stories.

ish — means “old”, sometimes “evil”, and is used sometimes in a derogatory sense, sometimes in an affectionate sense.

weegwaumish	<i>an old house</i>
animshish	<i>an old dog (bad)</i>
ininiwish	<i>an evil man</i>
kiwewizhaenzhish	<i>a bad boy</i>

EXERCISE

Kego daupinungaen ewe; matchi mushikiwish auwun.
Don't take that; it is evil medicine.

Binoodjeenshshuk w(eenwa) gee dumnowuk kabaetibik.
The mischievous children played all night.

Cheemaunish w(een) gee banaudut.
The old canoe was wrecked.

CHAPTER SEVEN

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OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

ISHKI — Habitual

Nominalizer as suffix

Nebaushki.	<i>He (she) habitually sleeps.</i>
Miniquaeshki.	<i>He (she) habitually drinks.</i>
Miniquaeshkiwuk.	<i>They habitually drink.</i>

EXERCISE

Gauzhigaenzhish dumnohski.
The old cat is habitually playing.

Kiwewizhaenzhish zuguswaushki.
The bad boy is habitually smoking.

Waeshkinigid gagawaedawaeshki.
The youth is always asking questions.

Aemuwid nopinukeeshki.
He (she) who cries is always running after someone.

Kaween onishishissee aegauwaeshkid.
She who is jealous is not good.

Bwaunuk kundoshkiwuk.
The Sioux are habitually in ambush.

(W)Dowahngaeshki zhoniam.
He is an habitual borrower of money.

Neta geenawishki.
He is a skillful liar.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

KAUZO — a verbalizer

Meaning to pretend; feign. Used sometimes in a derogatory sense.

NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples

Binoodjeekauzo.	<i>He acts like a baby.</i>
Kikaendausseekauzo.	<i>He pretends to be learned.</i>
Anaimiekauzo.	<i>He pretends to pray.</i>

EXERCISE

Zhuagonaushish Anishnaubaekauzo.
The (foolish) white man pretends to be an Indian.

Zhoniakauzo amik.
The beaver is a great source of income.

Kaween geget w(een) aukozissee; aukozeekauzo eta.
He isn't really sick; he just feigns illness.

Kitimishki; mee w(een) ondji aeyaukozee-kauzod.
He is lazy; that is why he pretends sickness.

Kitchi apeetaendaugozeekauzo.
He pretends great self-worth.

Zhoniakauzo.
He pretends to possess wealth.

(W)Aeyaukozeekauzidjig gee zaugumook aukozeewigummigong.
Those who are feigning ill health left the hospital.

Aunind Anishnaubeg keeyaubi manitokauziwuk.
Some Indians still seek their spirit (quest for vision).

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

The term "igun" and sometimes "tchigun", attached to the third person singular, present indicative tense of a verb, a nominalizer produces a term that denotes an instrument, implement or utensil.

NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples

Gazeebee.	<i>He (she) washes.</i>
gazeebee-igun	<i>the washer soap</i>
Gazeengawayoh.	<i>He (she) washes his (her) face.</i>
gazeengwaygun	<i>face cloth</i>
Aubitchichigae.	<i>He (she) uses.</i>
aubitchichigun	<i>a tool (instrument)</i>
Gwaubigae.	<i>He (she) dips.</i>
gwaubigun	<i>a dipper</i>
Baushkidae.	<i>It bursts.</i>
baushkizigun	<i>a gun</i>
tikinaugun	<i>a cradle board</i>

Zhaubinigae.
zhaubinigun

*She (he) puts through.
a needle*

Moundoshkigae.
moundoshkigun

*He (she) gathers together.
a horse drawn rake*

Miniquae
miniquadjigun

*he (she) drinks
a drinking vessel; a cup*

Pudukigae.
pudukidjeegun

*He (she) stabs.
a fork*

Kikinomaugae.
kikinomaugun

*He (she) teaches.
a pupil, a student; the taught*

Tukoongae.
tukoongun

*He (she) arrests, holds.
a prisoner*

6 EXERCISE

Kikinomaugun w(een) gee zhibeegae mizinigunning.
The student wrote in the book.

K(een) gee mizinigae nah ottawaewigummingong?
Did you buy on credit at the store?

Zhimaugonish w(een) gee daupinaun w(een) baushkizigunim.
The soldier took up his rifle.

Eeyaeokozid weebe neba; nebaugunning zhingishin.
He (she) who is tired goes to sleep early; he lies upon a bed.

Weeyaezhibeegaedjig kitchi apeetaendaugoziwuk.
Writers are highly esteemed.

Kego izhaukegon woodih zeeginigaewigummigong; matchi
ininiwishuk maenquaedjig wee meegaudiwuk nongom
naukshik
*Don't go to that beer parlour; some bad men who are drinking
are going to fight tonight.*

Waewaeni tukoobidoon cheemaun auzhigunning.
Tie the boat securely to the dock.

Kaween nah w(eenwa) gee shumausseewaun sheemaewaun igiw
quaezhaenshishuk.
Didn't those girls feed their younger brothers and sisters?

K(een) zhoshkwaudauginun beeskun.
Put your skates on.

Nissimdunnuh shi ningotwausswih meegwunun w(een) gee
abiwun kitchi Ojibway neemshkugunning.
There were thirty-six feathers in Kitchi Ojibway's head-dress.

7 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

“lzi” or “izih”, as a form of verbalizer denotes a state or
condition of being of a person.

Nishkaudizi.
nishkaudiziwin

*He (she) is angry.
anger*

Gageebaudizi.
gageebaudiziwin

*He (she) is foolish.
foolishness*

Weengaezi.
weengaeziwin

*He (she) is skilled.
skill*

Maunaudizi.
maunaudiziwin

*He (she) is ugly.
ugliness*

Kitizi.
kitiziwin

*He (she) is old.
old age*

Nibaudizi.
nibaudiziwin

*He (she) is gluttonous.
gluttony*

Gewenaudizi.
gewenaudiziwin

*He (she) appears crazy.
craziness, madness*

Minowaungozi.
minowaungoziwin

*He (she) is happy.
happiness*

Weenzi.
weenziwin

*He (she) is dirty.
impurity*

Beenzi.
beenziwin

*He (she) is clean.
cleanliness*

Geeseaudizi.
geeseaudiziwin

*He (she) regrets.
regret*

Augwaudizi.
augwaudiziwin

*He (she) is demented.
dementia*

Aungwizi.
aungwiziwin

*He (she) is tame.
tame; docility*

Bimaudizi.
bimaudiziwin

*He (she) is alive.
life*

Baekaudizi.
baekaudiziwin

*He (she) is gentle.
gentleness (docility)*

Weesekiwizi.
weesekiwiziwin

*He (she) is gauche (unskillful).
lack of skill*

Kitimaugozi.
kitimaugoziwin

*He (she) is poor.
poverty*

Aungwaumizi.
aungwaumiziwin

*He (she) is careful.
care*

Zaumizi.
zaumiziwin

*He (she) is excessive.
excess*

Zheengaendaugozi. *He (she) is a nuisance.*
zheengaendaugowiwin *a nuisance*

Zaegozi. *He (she) fears.*
zaegoziwin *fear*

Mibeegozi. *He (she) is noisily vocal.*
mibeegoziwin *uproar*

Nundumizi. *He (she) is busy.*
nundumiziwin *business*

Danizi. *He (she) is residing.*
daniwin (daniziwin) *a residing*

8

EXERCISE

Manaudjito kitiziwin; ningoting gayae keen k(een) wee kitis.
Honour old age; for you too will be old one day.

Auniwi zhoniamissik Anishnaube, kaween kitimaugizissee.
For, though he does not have money, the Indian is not poor.

Neebinah baemauidizidjig gee bi-izhauwuk zuguswaediwinig.
Many people came to the council.

Zhawunong Anishnaubeg w(eenwa) gee dibaujimowuk.
The Southern Indians told the news.

Bezhig Zhawanae, Tecumseh ezhinikauzod w(een) gee keegito;
kakina baezin-daudjigaedjik w(eenwa) gee
bizyaunyaawuk.
*One Shawnee, called Tecumseh, spoke; all listeners (audience)
remained quiet.*

Kaween owe animshish ganawaesh wee bimaudizissee; zaum
w(een) gageebaudizi auniwi aukozid,
kaween baeka eeyaussee.
*That old dog won't live long; he is too foolish; for, though he is
sick, he doesn't stay quiet.*

Waeweeb gazeebeginun naugunun; waewaeni gaie baengwun;
weeba k(eenawind) wee maudjaumim.
Hurry and wash the dishes; dry them well, we are leaving early.

Aungiwiwuk aesebunuk; gimodishkiwuk; gageebaudiziwuk
maemidigae neebaudibik.
*Raccoons are tame; they are always stealing, and they are
foolish, especially at night.*

Kego gageeniwishkaen; punae geeyuk dibaudjimon.
Don't lie; always tell the truth.

9

THE IMPERFECT bun, buneek

Begin with third person singular and plural.

NAWAWTCHIGUNUN — Examples

Note; the (w) indicating he, she, they, has been omitted from the following examples.

Weesenih. *He (she) eats.*
Weeseneebun. *He (she) was eating.*
Weeseneebuneek. *They were eating.*

Minwaendum. *He (she) likes.*
Minwaendumobun. *He (she) was liking.*
Minwaendumobuneek. *They were liking.*

Keegito. *He (she) speaks.*
Keegitobun. *He (she) was speaking.*
Keegitobuneek. *They were speaking.*

Nebauh. *He (she) sleeps.*
Nebaubun. *He (she) was sleeping.*
Nebaubuneek. *They were sleeping.*

Kitimaugozi. *He (she) is poor.*
Kitimaugozeebun. *He (she) was poor.*
Kitimaugozeebuneek. *They were poor.*

Nandawaendum. *He (she) wants.*
Nandawaendumobun. *He (she) was wanting.*
Nandawaendumobuneek. *They were wanting.*

10

EXERCISES

W(een) gimauweebun ow kiwenzie kitch mokomaun-akeeng.
That old man was a chief in the United States.

(w)Weeseneebuneek gagazhaebowiguk.
They were eating this morning.

Keeyaubi(w) nebaubuneek binodjeesuk.
The infants were still asleep.

(w)Dumnohbuneek animshishuk.
The old dogs were playing.

(w)Miniquaebun; kaween nandawatch n(een) gee beendigaessee.
He was drinking; consequently I didn't go in.

(w)Izhaubun nah odaenaung?
Was he going to town?

Kaween n(een) kikaendazeen.
I don't know.

(w)Maudjaubuneek nah igiwi kikinomaugaewiniwuk?
Were those (male) teachers leaving?

11 IMPERFECT TENSE

Second person singular and plural

NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples

K(een) weeseninabun.	<i>You were eating. (sing.)</i>
K(eenwa) weesenimwaubun.	<i>You were eating. (pl.)</i>
K(een) minawaendaunabun.	<i>You were pleased. (sing.)</i>
K(eenwa) minawaendaumwaubun.	<i>You were pleased. (pl.)</i>
K(een) nebaunaubun.	<i>You were sleeping. (sing.)</i>
K(eenwa) nebaumwaubun.	<i>You were sleeping. (pl.)</i>
K(een) keegitonaubun.	<i>You were speaking. (sing.)</i>
K(eenwa) keegitomwaubun.	<i>You were speaking. (pl.)</i>
K(een) zaegizinaubun.	<i>You were afraid. (sing.)</i>
K(eenwa) zaegizimwaubun.	<i>You were afraid. (pl.)</i>

12 EXERCISE

Gimiwunobun nah tibikong?
Was it raining last night?

N(een) gee bi-izhauh bidjeenaugo; kaween dush n(een) gee bindigaessee; k(een) d'anookeenaubun.
I came yesterday; but I didn't enter; you were working.

K(eenwa) geewaenaubun nah?
Were you going home?

Kego geewaekegon mashii; zaum kitchi zogopo.
Don't go home yet; it is snowing too much.

K(eenwa) bon-tonawaubun nah miniquaewin?
Were you ceasing to drink?

K(eenwa) beedonawaubun nah go?
Were you bringing something?

13 IMPERFECT TENSE

First person singular and plural.

NAWAUTCHIGUNUN — Examples

N(een) bimossaenaubun.
I was walking.
N(eenawind) bimossaemnaubun.
We were walking. (but not you)
K(eenawind) bimossaemnaubun.
We were walking. (no one excluded)

N(een) dumnohnaubun.
I was playing.
N(eenawind) dumnomnaubun.
We were playing. (not you)
K(eenawind) dumnomnaubun.
We were playing. (no one excluded)

N(een) weeseninaubun.
I was eating.
N(eenawind) weeseneemnaubun.
We were eating. (not you)
K(eenawind) weeseneemnaubun.
We were eating. (no one excluded)

N(een) d'izhauhnaubun.
I was going.
N(eenawind) d'izhaumnaubun.
We were going. (but not you)
K(eenawind) d'izhaumnaubun.
We were going. (no one excluded)

14 EXERCISE

N(eenawind) geegookaemnaubun ewe apee.
We were fishing at that time.

N(een) d'izhibeegaenaubun tibikong.
I was writing last night.

Weebah n(eenawind) nebaumnaubun.
We were asleep early.

Waenaesh owe naegumopun?
Who was singing?

Auzhigo n(een) jeebauquaenaubun.
I was already cooking.

Geget mibeegiziwuk binoodjeeyuk; megwa n(een) mino nebaunaubun.
The children are too vociferous; I was sleeping well.

15 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

madawaewaetchigun(un) — musical instrument(s)
shkeezhigokaudjigun(un) — eye glass(es)
weebidikaudjigun(un) — false teeth
skuhwun(un) — cane(s)
keegitowaubeeginigun — telephone
wausmokwaubeeginigun — hydro line
mingiskun(un) — hook(s)
dubugeeswaun(uk) — clock(s)
dubaubeeshkoodjigun(un) — scale(s)
siboodjigun(un) — file(s)
puwaugun(uk) — pipe(s)
gawautaewun(un) — umbrella(s)
zhibeegunautik(oog) — pencil(s) or pen(s)
zhibeegunaubo — ink
mizinautaeshtchigun(un) — movies(s)

CHAPTER EIGHT

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SIMPLE FUTURE

With the prefixes “ga”, “gah”, “da”, “dah”, “ta” or “tah” attached to a verb the definite, immediate future is formed. The term is stronger than “wee”.

First Person Plural and Singular Exercises

N(een) ga izhauh waubung.
I will go tomorrow.

Pama meenwa n(eenawind) ga keegitomim.
We shall speak later again.

Meenwa ningoting k(eenawind) ga gagawaedawaemim.
We shall ask once more.

K(eenawind) ga kundomim woodi makataewaukwauk.
We shall wait in ambush over by the Black Forest.

N(een) ga meegwae kakina n(een) zhoniaum.
I shall give all my money.

K(eenawind) ga maudjitaumim kitchi gagizhaeb.
We shall start early in the morning.

N(eenawind) ga waubindawaemim nah shkeezhigokaudjigunun?
Shall we show the eye-glasses?

EXERCISE

Second Person Singular and Plural

K(een) ga izhauh w(een) gee kitto nosse.
You go my father said. (or) My father said that you go.

K(eenwa) nitam k(eenwa) ga weesenim. Also K(eenwa) nitamwauh.
You shall eat first.

K(een) ga ayaekwuss nongom naukshik.
You will be tired tonight.

K(eenawind) ga izhaumim keeshpin mino geezhiguk.
We shall go if the day is fair.

Kego izhitchigaekegon ewe; k(eenwa) ga geeseaudizim.
Don't do that; you shall regret it.

Baubeewook; k(eenawind) ga daebawaemim go.
Wait; we shall be vindicated.

K(eenawind) ga weendamaugaemim nah?
Shall we tell?

K(eenawind) ga kitchi anookeem nongom bebong.
You shall work hard this winter.

EXERCISE

Third Person Singular and Plural

Mushkikiwinini tah bi-izhauh nongom naukshik.
The doctor will come tonight.

Gauwishkiwaebedjig tah meegauzowuk
zeeginigaewigummigong.
The drunks will fight in the beer parlour.

Tah zaegiziwuk nah igiw gaemodidjig?
Shall the thieves be fearful?

Tah aungwaumizi nah owe shki-neegish?
Will the young man be careful?

IMPERFECT — THE NEGATIVE

Nawautchigun — Example

w(een) weesenisseebun
w(eenwa) weesenisseebuneeek

Kaween mashi weesenisseebuneeek.
They had not yet eaten.

Kaween ewe apee kikinomaugaesseeibun.
He wasn't teaching then.

Kaween nah weedigaesseeibun owe quae?
Wasn't that woman married?

Kaween nah zhoniaumisseebuneeek?
Did they not have money?

IMPERFECT NEGATIVE

Second Person Singular and Plural

Nawautchigun(un) — Example(s)

Kaween k(een) weesenisseenaubun
You were not eating. (sing.)

Kaween k(eenwa) weesenisseemwaubun
You were not eating. (pl.)

Kaween k(een) mino-eeyausseenaubun; k(een) mino-
bimaudaudiss nah nongom?
You were not well; are you now in better health?

Kaween nah k(eenwa) makataessee(waubun)?
Were you not fasting?

Kaween nah k(een) bimidaubangosseenaubun?
Were you not riding (a vehicle)?

Kaween k(eenwa) baupisseemwaubun.
You were not laughing.

6

IMPERFECT NEGATIVE

First Person Singular and Plural

Kaween gego n(een) d'kittosseenaubun.
I wasn't saying anything.

Kaween n(eenawind) zhoshkidjiwaemseemnaubun.
We weren't sleigh-riding.

N(eenawind) zhoshkwaudaemnaubun.
We were skating.

Kaween nah n(een) nebausseenaubun?
Wasn't I asleep?

Kaween k(eenwa) dumnohseemwaubun.
You weren't playing.

7

EXERCISE — REVIEW

Gauzhigaenzhish bimipitobun pukwauning.
The cat was running on the roof.

Maewizha Anishnaubeg w(eenwa) gee neta bimossaewuk.
Naunigotinong naunigon w(eenwa) gee bimossaewuk.
A long time ago Indians habitually walked. Sometimes they walked for five days.

Nongom dush neta bimidaubangowuk; neebina daubauniwuk.
But now they are always riding; many have cars.

Nigauziwuk aunind; kaween zhoniamsseewuk.
Some are poor; they do not have money.

Kaween bauteensseebunee daubaunuk kitchi zhauzhi; nongom dush bauteenwuk.
Formerly, there were not many cars; now they are numerous.

Waenpunt nongom; kaween maemkautch w(eenwa) izhausseewuk ottawaewigummigong. Mee go eta aunind w(eenwa) daupinumowaut keegitowaubeginigun.
It is easy now; they don't have to go to the store. Some simply pick up the telephone.

Kaween waewaeni waubissee owe inini; w(een) beeskaunun shkeezhigokaudjigunun.
That man does not see well; he wears eye-glasses.

N(een) minawaendaunaubun geegookaewin ningoting apee gee geegookauk.
I used to like fishing, once when the fish were abundant.

8

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

Animikodaudiwinun (migoshaewin (un))	<i>Meetings and greetings; festivals</i>
Pawauginaguwin	<i>Dance of the Pipe of Peace</i>
Animush	<i>Festival of the Dog</i>
Kaugaukisheehn	<i>Festival of the Raven</i>
Oshki-nitaugaewin	<i>The First Kill</i>
Midewewin	<i>The Great Medicine Society</i>
Zuguswaediwin	<i>A Council Meeting</i>

9

EXERCISE

K(een) d'izhaunaubun nah zuguswaediwinning?
Were you going to the council meeting?

Kaween n(een) d'izhausseenaubun.
I wasn't going.

'Zuguswaediwin' izhinkaudae Anishnaube-keegitowin; nitam, kakina ogimauk w(eenwa) zuguswauwuk; w(eenawa) gee naunaugatawaendamook.
An Indian Council meeting is called 'A Smoking'; first all the leaders smoked; they deliberated.

Naunigotinong gee bauteeniwuk Anishnaubeg Boweting. Naunigeezhig w(eenwa) gee neemiwuk; w(eenwa) gee midewaewuk gayae.
Sometimes there were many Indians at Sault Ste. Marie. They prayed; they danced; and they observed the Midewewin.

Aunind gayae w(eenwa) gee pawaugunugauwuk.
And some performed the Pipe of Peace Dance.

Manitoukaedjig nitam pakataekawuk, makataekawuk gayae.
Vision (spirit) seekers first fast and blacken their faces.

Neewigon w(eenwa) gee anamiawuk, pakataekawuk naugayeeng.
They fasted and prayed for four days in a remote place.

Weeba aunind w(eenwa) gee kitchi naubundamook; aunind kaween weekah.
Some received the Great Vision early; some never.

O'dodaimwaun Ojibwaig-Ottawaug-Pottawotomeeg.
Ojibway-Ottawa-Pottawotomi Totems

Ahwaussee	<i>Catfish (Giant)</i>
Businaise	<i>Echo-Maker</i>
Ah ah-wauk (Mong)	<i>Loon</i>
Noka (Mukwuh)	<i>Bear</i>
Waubizhaeshe	<i>Marten</i>
Moozo	<i>Moose</i>
Chejauk	<i>Crane</i>
Addick	<i>Caribou</i>
Myeengun	<i>Wolf</i>
Neebaunabquae	<i>Mermaid</i>
Kinoshae	<i>Pike</i>
Bizheu	<i>Lynx</i>
Migizi	<i>White-headed Eagle</i>
Cheesheegua	<i>Rattlesnake</i>
Midwewe	<i>Rattlesnake</i>
Makatazheeb	<i>Black Duck</i>
Nekah	<i>Goose</i>
Numabin	<i>Sucker</i>
Numa	<i>Sturgeon</i>
Attikemaig	<i>White Fish</i>
Amik	<i>Beaver</i>
Kayaushk	<i>Sea-gull</i>
Kaikaik	<i>Hawk</i>
Omukikee	<i>Frog</i>
Mesheekae	<i>Turtle</i>
Wazhushk	<i>Muskrat</i>
Peepeegewizahnse	<i>Sparrow Hawk</i>
Muzzundummo	<i>Water Snake</i>

Ogimauk, minoosinook, quaewuk
Leaders, warriors and women

Men and Women of Renown	<i>Of the Pike</i>
Kinoshameg	
Wibokemigad	
Eshkebug	<i>New Leaf</i>
Kitche Ojibway	<i>Big Ojibway</i>
Zhingwauk	<i>Pine</i>
Neegaunub	<i>Leading Sitter</i>
Pontiac	<i>Joining Place</i>
Waub-odjeeg	<i>White Fisher</i>
Muskokomaun	<i>Red Knife</i>
Makate Binessi	<i>Black Bird</i>
Buzwa	<i>Resonance</i>
Zawandib	<i>Yellowhead</i>
Makate Kaikaik	<i>Black Hawk</i>
Zhingabwassin	<i>Balsam Stone</i>
Makwa (Mukwoh)	<i>Bear</i>
Nadowaquae	<i>Mohawk Woman</i>
Aissance	<i>Little Shell</i>
Kitche Waubezhaesh	<i>Great Marten</i>
Shawaageezhig	<i>Sloping Sky</i>
Mongozid	<i>Loon's Foot</i>
Begonaageezhig	<i>Hole in the Sky</i>
Zoong Kummig	<i>Strong Earth</i>
Beedud	<i>Coming Storm</i>
Mazewapegog	<i>Whole Ribs</i>
Chejauk	<i>Crane</i>
Pigaigun	<i>Rib</i>
Nodin	<i>Wind</i>
Newaush	
Keeshkemun	<i>Kingfisher</i>
Waube-chejauk	<i>White Crane</i>
Ahmoose	<i>Little Bee</i>
Shawdaewish	<i>Spoon Bill Duck</i>
Pawis (Kawis)	<i>Perch</i>
Zhingob	<i>Balsam</i>
Ketug-Bezheuw	<i>Mottled Lynx</i>
Kinebec	<i>Snake</i>
Kitche Cheemaun	<i>Big Canoe</i>
Zhawano	<i>South</i>
Ozawge	
Odjitimo	<i>Squirrel</i>
Wazhushk	<i>Muskrat</i>
Baebeezigindibae	<i>Curly Headed</i>
Peguis	
Musquanoquot	<i>Red Cloud</i>
Misheequaehnce	<i>Little Turtle</i>

11 EXERCISE

Waenaesh k(een) dodoem?
What is your totem?

Mee go gayae neen naussaub.
It is the same as mine.

Aneesh w(een) ondji dodaemit Ojibwae?
Why does an Ojibway have a totem?

Nissing w(een) gee apeetaendaugozu owe dodem.
The totem had three values.

Kaween inini w(een) gee weedigaemaussen quaewunin gauh
weedji-dodaemauidjin.
A man did not marry a woman to whom he was related by totem.

Aneen (Aneesh) dush?
Why?

Kakina naussaub aedodaemdji w(eenwa) gee dowemauidiwuk;
w(eenwa) gee neekawnssidiwuk gayae.
All those of the same totem were sisters and brothers.

EXERCISE

Makwaenimaudauh igiw k(eenawind) mishomissinaubunek.
Let us remember our forefathers.

Zhingwauk w(een) gee naudamowaun Tecumseh, Kitchi
 Gaugeedjiwung.
Pine assisted Tecumseh at Niagara Falls.

Waebokemigud, Kinoshmeg gayae w(eenwa) naudamowauwaun
 Pontiakun woodi Woweeautinong.
Wibokemigad and Kinoshmeg helped Pontiac at Detroit.

Bigonaegeezhig aepingishimook Ojibwae w(een) gee auwih.
Hole in the Sky was a Western Ojibway.

Neebwah Waubinong Ojibwaek Kitchi Mokomaun-akeeng
 w(eenwa) gee bi-ondjibauwuk.
Many Eastern Ojibway came from the United States.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

baetikeedaegin	<i>plants</i>
weengushk	<i>sweet grass</i>
ginbug (oa)	<i>wild rose(s)</i>
meezhushk (meeshkoon)	<i>wild hay</i>
kinebekowushk(oon)	<i>snake grass</i>
mukikeebuk(oon)	<i>poison ivy</i>
mukikeezeewaukwaun	<i>touch-me-not</i>
pukitaewaukbukonse	<i>sunflower</i>
gauzhigaensewibuk	<i>cat leaf</i>
nibunaunquaewuk	<i>hair on one side</i>
waewaunbunkauk	<i>that which turns white</i>
neebeesh(un)	<i>leaf(ves)</i>
jeeb-kaehn	<i>root</i>

EXERCISE

Kego meejikaegon aunind baetikeedaegin.
Do not eat certain plants.

Aunind onishishinon; aunind kaween onishishissinowun.
Some are beneficial; some are noxious.

Weengushk mino-maudjeegin zeegwung.
Sweet grass grows well in the spring.

Bezhighongizheek, bezhikiwuk gayae w(eenwa) meedjinauwa
 meezhushk.
Cows and horses eat hay.

Ganaudjiwunoon aunind baetikeedaegin.
Some plants are beautiful.

Eeyaukozid w(een) daupinaun mushkiki wee mino-eeyaut.
He (she) who is sick takes medicine to get well.

Kakina baetikeedaegin mushkikeekaudaenoon.
All plants are made into medicine.

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

inaupinaewin(un)	<i>sickness(es)</i>
wigikikauwin(un)	<i>a cold(s)</i>
w(een) gikikauh.	<i>He (she) has a cold.</i>
zhaupikaugoziwin	<i>diarrhea</i>
(w)Zhaupikaugozi.	<i>He (she) has diarrhea.</i>
misquozhaewin	<i>scarlet fever</i>
(w)Mihaesquozhae.	<i>He (she) has scarlet fever.</i>
ssussidumowin	<i>coughing</i>
(w)Ssussidum.	<i>He (she) is coughing.</i>
daewequaewin	<i>a headache</i>
(w)Daewequae.	<i>He (she) has a headache.</i>
niningishkauwin	<i>the shakes</i>
(w)Niningishkauh.	<i>He (she) has the shakes.</i>
misquewaupinaewin	<i>hemorrhage</i>
(w)Misqueewih.	<i>He (she) bleeds.</i>

EXERCISE

Nondum mushkikiwinini.
Call the doctor.

Ahneen dush?
Why?

Mauzh-eeyauh k(eenawind) dauninaun.
Our daughter is not feeling well.

Ahneesh aenaupinaed?
How is she ill?

Kaween n(een) kikaendizeen.
I don't know.

Mushkikiwinini w(een) tah kikaendaun.
The doctor will know it.

Kabae-tibik w(een) gee kitchi ssussidum.
She coughed all night.

Daewequae gayae w(een) kitto.
And she says that she has a headache.

Kaween wee goh w(een) zhaupikaugozissee.
But she does not have diarrhea.

Naudin mushkiki.
Get medicine.

Miniquaen manda mushkikwaubo.
Drink this medicine.

K(een) ga mino-eeyauh.
You will get well.

Mushkikiwini gayae wee bi-izhauh.
And the doctor is going to come.

Meedjin gayae manda weekaehn.
And eat this root.

K(een) ga nodjim.
You will get better.

18 OSHKI-KITTIWINUN Verbs

inaendun *will it (sing.)*
inaendumook *will it (pl.)*
(w)Inaendum. *He (she) wills it; thinks.*
(w)Inaendumook. *They will it; think.*

daunginigaen *touch (sing.)*
daunginigaek *touch (pl.)*
(w)Daunginigae. *He (she) touches.*
(w)Daunginigaewuk. *They touch.*

beedjimaundjigaen *smell (sing.)*
beedjimaundjigaek *smell (pl.)*
(w)Beedjimaundjigae. *He (she) smells (something).*
(w)beedjimaundjigaewuk *they smell (something)*

inigauzin *be pitiful (sing.)*
inigauzik *be pitiful (pl.)*
(w)Inigauzi. *He (she) is pitiful.*
(w)inigauziwuk *They are pitiful.*

nishikaewizin *be alone (sing.)*
nishikaewizik *be alone (pl.)*
(w)Nishikaewizi. *He (she) is alone.*
(w)Nishikaewiziwuk. *They are alone.*

mushkowizeen *be strong (sing.)*
mushkowizeek *be strong (pl.)*
(w)Mushkowizee. *He (she) is strong.*
(w)Mushkowizeewuk. *They are strong.*

baedjiween *be weak (sing.)*
baedjiweek *be weak (pl.)*
(w)Baedjeewee. *He (she) is weak.*
(w)Baedjeeweewuk. *They are weak.*

geemeen *run away (sing.)*
geemeek *run away (pl.)*
(w)Geemee. *He (she) runs away.*
(w)Geemeewuk. *They run away.*

naudimaugaen
naudimaugaek
(w)Naudimaugae.
(w)Naudimaugaewuk.

weesokaugaen
weesokaugaek
(w)Weesokaugae.
(w)Weesokaugaewuk.

nondumaen
nondumaek
(w)Nondum.
(w)Nondumook.

minaezin
minaezik
(w)Minaezi.
(w)Minaeziwuk.

daepissaen
daepissaek
(w)Daepissae.
(w)Daepissaewuk.

nawaudjeen
nawaudjeek
(w)Nawaudjee.
(w)Nawaudjeewuk.

apaenimoon
apaenimook
(w)Apaenimoh.
(w)Apaenimowuk.

augwonaetun
augwonaetumook
(w)Augwonaetum.
(w)Augwonaetumook.

aubumeetun.
aubumeetumook
(w)Aubumeetum.
(w)Aubumeetumook.

aunsheetun
Aunsheetumook
(w)Aunsheetum.
(w)Aunsheetumook.

geekowidun
geekowidumook
(w)Geekowidum.
(w)Geekowidumook.

help (sing.)
help (pl.)
He (she) helps.
They help.

be an accessory (sing.)
be an accessory (pl.)
He (she) is an accessory.
They abet.

hear (sing.)
hear (pl.)
He (she) hears.
They hear.

lack (something) (sing.)
lack (something) (pl.)
He (she) lacks something.
They lack something.

have enough (sing.)
have enough (pl.)
He (she) has enough.
They have enough.

be willing (sing.)
be willing (pl.)
He (she) is willing.
They are willing.

trust; rely on (sing.)
trust; rely on (pl.)
He (she) trusts.
They trust.

deny it (sing.)
deny it (pl.)
He (she) denies it.
They deny it.

resist (sing.)
resist (pl.)
He (she) resists.
They resist.

be discouraged (sing.)
be discouraged (pl.)
He (she) is discouraged.
They are discouraged.

quarrel (sing.)
quarrel (pl.)
He (she) quarrels.
They quarrel.

Ahneesh aenaendimun?

What are you thinking? What is your opinion?

Kego daunginungaen mukikeebuk.

Don't touch poison ivy.

K(een) beedjimaundjigae nah?

Do you smell something?

W(een) inigauzi own gowzit; w(een) gee waebinigauzoh.

That orphan is pitiful; he has been abandoned.

W(een) manitoukaet nishikaewizi naugayeeng.

He who seeks his spirit resides apart alone.

Mushkowizeegibun nah owe inini?

Was that man strong?

Punae n(een) gee baedjeeuwee.

I have always been weak.

Gaebaukiwigauzidjig w(eenwa) gee geemeewuk.

The prisoners escaped.

Aendausso-anamie-geezhig kiwewizaensuk naudamaugaewuk
anamiewigummigong.

Each Sunday the boys help at church.

W(een) gee weesokaugae maba matchi izhiwaebizid.

This evil person abetted (helped).

Kaween keeyaubi nondumaessee owe mindemoya.

This old woman no longer hears.

K(een) minaes nah saemauh? Kego gego inaendigaen.

Are you lacking tobacco? Don't worry. (or) Don't concern yourself.

K(een) ga daepsae nah zhoniah?

Will you have enough money?

Wee neta anooke maba n(een) dauniss; punae w(een)
nawaudjee.

My daughter is going to be a good worker; she is always willing.

Kego apaanimokaen ewe baushkizigunish kaween keeyaubi
onishishizinin.

Don't depend on that old gun; it is no longer good.

Kego augwonaetawakegon k(eenwa) kitisseemwauk.

Don't deny (or talk back) to your parents.

Anishnaubeg w(eenwa) gee aubumeetimook; w(eenwa) gee
meegawziwuk.

The Indians resisted; they fought.

The pluperfect is formed by placing the term "gee" in front of the imperfect tense form.

Nawautchigun — Examples

N(een) gee naudimaugaenaubun.

I had helped.

W(eenwa) gee aukozeebunee.

They had been sick.

W(eenwa) gee bi-izhaubunee nah k(eenawind)

d'inawaendauginaunik?

Had our relatives come?

Waenaesh ga shungaepunee?

Who had done the feeding?

Anamie-quaek w(eenwa) gee shungaebunee.

The nuns had done the feeding.

N'osse w(een) gee kitchi aukozeebun; mushkiki dush w(een) gee
daupinaunaubun; mino eeyauh nongom.

My father had been ill; but, he took medicine; now he is well.

K(een) gee keegitonaubun nah keegitowaubeeginiguning?

Had you spoken on the telephone?

N(eenawind) gee gageebaudiziminaubun neebina datching.

We had often been foolish.

Kaween n(een) gee inaendizeenaubun.

I had not thought so. (I had not willed it. (or) I had not permitted it.)

K(een) gee dibauidjimonaubun nah gah izhiwaebikibun?

Had you related what had happened?

K(een) gee daepissineenaubun nah?

Had you had enough to eat?

K(eenwa) gee daepissaemawaubun nah weeauss?

Had you had sufficient meat?

Anishnaubeg w(eenwa) gee gagawaedawaebunee mino-minik
zhonia, gawaunaudjishkongun gayae.

The Indians had asked for sufficient compensation and beautiful reserve community.

Gee kitchi gizhautaebun neebinong; mee gah onджи minoging
meenun.

It was very hot last summer; that is why blueberries thrived.

K(een) gee baubeewinaubun nah nayaysheeng?
Had you waited at the point (of land)?

Ojibwaek, Bwaunuk gayae neebina datching w(eenwa) gee
meegaudeebuneeek aepthingishmook.
The Sioux and Ojibway fought many times out West.

Kaween w(een) gee daebawaessee owe daebaudjimoot.
The raconteur was not telling the truth.

22 _____

OSHKI-KITTIWINUN

bun, pun — a suffix meaning formerly; deceased

Nawautchigunun — Examples

k'ossebun	<i>your father deceased</i>
ogimaubun	<i>the deceased leader</i>
w(een) ogimauweebun	<i>He (she) was formerly chief.</i>

23 _____

EXERCISE

Zhingobibun w(een) gee jeeseekiwinineeweebun.
Balsam, deceased, had been a medicine man.

N(een) weegwaumbun w'gee misquandaebun.
My former house had been red.

K(een) gee anookeenaubun nah kitchi anookeewinning?
Had you formerly worked in a factory?

Bezbig waeseehnse aensebun izhinkauzo.
One wild little animal is called 'former shell'.

Aesebun w(een) gee aensaenseebun ningoting.
The raccoon was formerly a little shell.

Quaezaensiweebun ewe apee.
She was a little girl then.

K(eenawind) d'ogimauminaubun w(een) gee gageenawishki.
Our former agent was an habitual liar.

Maewizha n(een) imishomssibun w(een) gee nibobun.
My grandfather, deceased, died a long time ago.

Mee nah geget w(eenwa) gah izhitchitchaewaupun igiw
waemtigozhiwuk?
Is that what the Frenchmen had done?

K(een) imishomissibun w(een) gee minossinoweebun.
Your grandfather, deceased, was formerly a warrior.

**NAETUMSINGIN KITTIWINAESUN
NAENEEGAUNSINGIN KITTIWINAESUN
NAENEEGAUNKOPIDJIGAUDAEGIN KITTIWINAESUN**

PREFIXES — Little Words Tied to the Front

The heart of the language appears to reside in the verb and the numerous prefixes and suffixes that alter the meanings of verbs and nouns.

Students and speakers thoroughly familiar with the prefixes and suffixes will understand terms and expressions they have never before heard, and compose new words to describe new ideas, actions and situations.

Gaund — Gaundji

— to push

W(een) gaundjiwaebinaun w(een) sheemaeyun.

He (she) pushes his younger brother (sister).

W(een) gaundsahaun.

He pushes him violently.

W(een) gaundinigae.

He pushes something.

W(een) gaundinaun w(een) cheemaun.

He (she) pushes his (her) canoe.

Gaundikeegun.

A push pole.

Wee; Weed(t); weedj; weedji

— to accompany; to go with; together

W(een) eedjeewae.

He accompanies someone.

K(een) gee weedjeewaenaubun nah?

Had you gone with someone?

W(eenwa) gee weedigaebuneeek.

They had married.

They had been married.

N(eenawind) gee weepaemim.

We had slept with someone.

Mee owe n(een) weedjeewaungun.

That is my husband (wife).

W(een) weedopamaun.

He (she) eats with him (her).

W(een) weejiminiquaewuk.

They drank with one another.

Nook; noog; nok; nog

— to stop temporarily; to cease for a while

W(een) noogishkauh.

He (she) stops.

W(een) noogigaubawih.

He (she) stops walking (moving).

W(een) noogaungidoon.

He (she) stops talking.

W(een) noogabutoh.

He (she) stops running.

W(een) noogaudjimoh.

He (she) ceases his (her) narration.

W(een) noogahmauzoh.

He (she) stops singing.

W(een) noogizuguswauh.

He (she) stops smoking.

Noogibidae.

It stops running (moving, working)

Boon; booni; bon; boni

— to cease permanently

W(een) boontauh.

He (she) ceases whatever he (she) is doing.

W(een) boonkundjigae.

He (she) anchors his (her) boat.

Boonkundjigun.

An anchor.

W(een) boonee.

The bird alights.

W(een) boonaendum.

He (she) stops thinking (gives up an idea, to relieve the mind).

W(een) boonmoh.

He (she) hatches an egg (a chicken or a bird).

(She ceases cackling.)

W(een) boonaupih.

He (she) stops laughing.

W(een) boondaemoh.

He (she) stops crying.

Boonbeessauh.

It stops raining.

W(een) boongidaetawaun.

He (she) forgives him (her).

Maud; maudj

— to start; to begin; to commence; to initiate

W(een) maudjeepitch.

He (she) starts running.

W(een) mauidaeamoh.

He (she) starts crying.

W(een) maudaupinae.

He (she) begins to get sick.

W(een) maudjeeegih.

He (she) begins to grow.

W(een) maudjauh.

He (she) begins to leave.

Maudjee-aukidae.

It begins to burn. (to spread burning)

W(een) maudjee-aundawae.

He (she) begins to climb.

W(een) maud-gindaussuh.

He (she) begins reading (counting).

Maudaushkauh.

It starts to get wavy; the water begins to swell.

Maudjibeessauh.

It begins to rain.

Maudipoh.

It begins to snow.

Babauh; babah; bapauh

— about; around; here and there; circumlocution

W(een) babamosse.

He (she) goes walking.

W(een) babaweessenih.

He (she) goes here and there to eat.

W(een) babaminiquae.

He (she) goes about drinking.

W(een) babambutoh.

He (she) goes about running.
 W(een) babaumdaemoh.
 He (she) goes around crying.
 W(een) babau-yaudjigae.
 He (she) goes around buying.
 W(een) babau-geegookae.
 He (she) goes fishing in different places.
 W(een) babaumaudjimoh.
 He (she) goes around telling stories.
 W(een) babaunebauh.
 He (she) goes sleeping about.
 W(een) babaunooke.
 He (she) works here and there.

Geewe; geew; gew; keewe; keew
 — in circles around; purposeless; uncertain

W(een) geewe-inimoh.
 He (she) talks in circles (illogically).
 W(een) geew-issae.
 He (she) goes hunting.
 W(een) geewenaudzih.
 He (she) is crazy (to be in circles).
 Geewe-inaanimut.
 The wind blows in circles.
 W(een) geewe-inipitoh.
 He (she) is lost running.
 W(een) geewe-auzaubih.
 He (she) sees uncertainly.
 W(een) geeweeniwinaendum.
 He (she) is uncertain (unable to make up mind; of many ideas).
 W(een) geeweeniwizhitchigae.
 He (she) doesn't know what to do (do this and that).
 W(een) geewetaushkauh.
 He (she) goes around.
 N(een) geewe-austowauh.
 I don't understand him (her) quite properly.

Geek; keek
 — over a little

W(een) geekadubih.
 He (she) moves over a little sitting.
 W(een) geekagaubowih.
 He (she) moves over slightly standing.
 W(een) geekashin.
 He (she) moves over in his (her) reclining position.
 W(een) geekinaun.
 He (she) moves it over.
 Geekadubinessi
 The Downey Woodpecker
 W(een) geekidaubaudaun.
 He (she) drags it over a little.
 W(een) geekaundawae.
 He (she) moves slightly climbing.

Beem; peem; beem; peemi
 — twisted, awry, crooked; not straight

W(een) beamsquodaubaunigoh.
 He (she) goes riding in a vehicle around something.
 W(een) beamsquashih.
 He (she) sails around something (spins or twirls around).
 Beeminigun.
 An auger or a drill.
 W(een) beemaundiwae.

He (she) climbs a tree around.
 W(een) beamsquatauh.
 He (she) twists (turns) around but not entirely.
 Beemsquogaubowin
 Turn around.
 W(een) beemdoonaenih.
 He (she) screws his mouth around.
 W(een) beemdaussae.
 He (she) has his (her) stockings on in a twisted manner.
 Beemsquogawaewaebidjigun
 A sealer
 Beemaazhae.
 The flame is askew.

Zhae
 — backwards; rearwards

(W)zhaegaubowi.
 He (she) steps backwards.
 W(een) zhaetauh.
 He (she) steps backwards.
 W(een) zhaebuto.
 He (she) runs backwards.
 W(een) zhaebayae.
 He (she) rows a boat.
 W(een) zhaedubih.
 He (she) moves backwards sitting.
 W(een) zhaegawaushkinih.
 He (she) jumps backwards.
 W(een) zhae-oodae.
 He (she) crawls backwards.
 W(een) zhaegindaussoh.
 He (she) counts backwards (subtracts).
 W(een) zhaewissae.
 He (she) backs up walking.
 W(een) zhaebizoh.
 He (she) goes backwards in a vehicle.
 W(een) zhae-boozoh.
 He (she) slides backwards.

Aund; aundj; aundji; aundi; auns
 — again; repeat; other; else; change

W(een) aundjigaubowih.
 He (she) changes places standing.
 W(een) aundjinooke.
 He (she) changes his (her) job. (or) He (she) works over again.
 W(ee) aundjitoon.
 He (she) changes it.
 W(een) aunsekwooniyae.
 He (she) changes his (her) clothing.
 W(een) aundjitauih.
 He (she) changes something (or) starts again.
 W(een) aundaupih.
 He (she) laughs again.
 W(een) aunkanotchigae.
 He (she) translates.
 W(een) aundjipitoon.
 He (she) ties it again.
 W(een) aunkoopitoon.
 He (she) ties it together (connects).
 Aunkae-oshishaehn.
 A great-grandchild.
 W(een) aundjinebauh.
 He (she) goes back to sleep again.

W(een) aundjisitooon.
He (she) puts it in another place.
 W(een) aundaudjimoh.
He (she) tells the story again (or) tells it again in a different way.

Book; pook; bok; boki
— to break

W(een) bookinikaeshin.
He (she) breaks an arm.
 W(een) bookishkauh.
He (she) is broke. (Has no money)
 W(een) bookibidoon.
He (she) breaks it.
 W(een) bookawowigunaeshin.
He (she) breaks his (her) back.
 Bookawowigun.
A hunch-back.
 W(een) bookawaubidae.
He (she) has a broken tooth.
 W(een) bookawaendum.
He (she) despairs.
 W(een) bookissutoon.
He (she) breaks it violently.
 W(een) bookshkoodae.
It was broken by some weight.
 W(een) bookinaumoh.
He (she) breaks his (her) breath.

Maun; maunzh
— ill or badly

W(een) maunzh-eeyauh.
He (she) feels sick.
 W(een) maunzh-eewee.
He (she) is unskillful.
 Maunzh-pugwut.
It tastes rotten (badly, rancidly).
 W(een) maunzh-eengwaenih.
He (she) grimaces.
 W(een) maunzh-dae-ae.
He (she) has an upset stomach.
 W(een) maunaendum.
He (she) is remorseful (disappointed).
 W(een) maunaenimaun.
He (she) challenges him (her) (or) is not afraid of (or) thinks ill of him.
 W(een) maunaudjimoh.
He (she) delivers bad news.

Maun; maunzh
— ill or badly

W(een) maunaudzih.
He (she) is ugly.
 Maunaudut.
It is ugly.
 W(een) maunzh-geezhiwae.
He (she) speaks intemperately.
 W(een) maunzh-maundjigae.
He (she) smells something rotten.

Mino; meno
— good; well

W(een) mino-eeyauh.
He (she) is well (prosperous).

W(een) mino-inaendum.
He (she) is satisfied (or) thinks well.
 W(een) mino-gaumoh.
He (she) is just right (just right in size).
 W(een) mino-naway yaun.
He (she) pleases him.
 W(een) mino-izhitchigae.
He (she) does well.
 Mino-maussoh.
The tobacco smoke is pleasingly fragrant.
 W(een) mino-dae-ae.
He (she) is good-hearted.
 W(een) mino-quaewih.
She is a good woman.
 W(een) mino-weesenih.
He (she) eats well.
 Mino-inaunimut.
 It blows favourably.
 W(een) mino-shkaunun.
He (she) fits them well.
 Mino-inaundae.
It is of good colour.
 W(een) mino-gin.
It grows well.

Neta
— skillfully (or) frequently (or) habitually

W(een) neta-ningumoh.
He (she) sings well (or) frequently.
 W(een) neta-miniquae.
He (she) drinks often.
 W(een) neta-weesenih.
He (she) eats abundantly.
 W(een) neta-geewesae.
 He (she) hunts skillfully.
 W(een) neta-nitaugae.
 He (she) is a skillful hunter.
 W(een) netawtchigae.
He (she) is skillful.
 W(een) neta-gimiwun.
It habitually rains.
 W(een) neta-gimodih.
He (she) frequently steals.
 W(een) neta-keegitoh.
He (she) speaks well (an orator).
 W(een) neta-anokee.
He (she) is a good worker.
 W(een) neta-mizinibeegae.
He (she) is a skillful artist.

Aubidi; aubidji; aupitchi
— ever; always; continuously; permanently

W(een) aubidanokee.
He (she) is ever working.
 W(een) aubidunissae.
He (she) is always walking.
 W(een) aubidunaumoh.
He (she) is ever hungry.
 W(een) aupitchishin.
He (she) falls fatally.
 W(een) aupitaendih.
He (she) is absent permanently.
 W(een) aupitingwaum.
He (she) sleeps permanently.

W(een) aubidjibee.
He (she) is always drunk.
 W(een) aubidomauzo.
He (she) is always singing.
 W(een) aubidaungidoon.
He (she) never stops talking.
 W(een) aubidanaundum.
He (she) is ever hungry.
 W(een) aubidjimaudjah.
He (she) leaves forever.

Nindo; ninto

— in quest of; in search of

W(een) nindowaubi.
He (she) seeks to find.
 W(een) nindowaendjigae.
He (she) hunts (seeks to find game).
 W(een) nindoweesenih. (W'nindo-ssinee.)
He (she) seeks a meal.
 W(een) nindoshae.
He (she) listens.
 W(een) nindocheenigae.
He (she) gropes (feels).
 W(een) nindo-anokee.
He (she) seeks work.
 W(een) nindo-maudjitaui.
He (she) seeks to start.
 W(een) nindo-beendigae.
He (she) tries to go in.
 W(een) nindo-waunikae.
He (she) seeks to dig.
 W(een) nindo-zhee au kinaun.
He (she) tries to open the door.
 W(een) nindo-waewaemaun.
He (she) seeks to locate by calling.

Teemi

— deep; profound

Teemi-naunaugatawaendum.
He (she) thinks deeply.
 Teemigameeng. (Temagami)
A very deep lake.
 W(een) teemikushkaendum.
He (she) sorrows profoundly.
 Teemikittowin.
A deep word.
 W(een) teemi-naessae.
He (she) breathes deeply.
 Teemi-zaugidiwin.
Deep love.
 W(een) teemi-zheengaendjigae.
He (she) hates intensely.
 Teemi-nebauwin.
Deep sleep.
 W(een) teemi-anamiauh.
He (she) prays deeply.
 W(een) teemi-inaubindum.
He (she) dreams profoundly (or) has a deep vision.

Moog; mook; moogi; mooki; mok

— out of; to issue from

W(een) mokibee.
He (she) comes out of the water.

W(een) mokee.
He (she) comes out.
 W(een) mokissae.
He (she) emerges from the water suddenly.
 W(een) mokwaukee.
He (she) begins to cry for someone leaving.
 W(een) mokwassigae.
The sun begins to shine through.
 W(een) mokissiton.
He (she) brings it out. (reveals)
 W(een) mokinun.
He (she) discloses.
 W(een) mokaupih.
He (she) begins to laugh.
 W(een) mokindibaenih.
He (she) pokes his head out.
 W(een) mokwaudjimoh.
He (she) reveals in speech.

Weemb; weemp

— hollow

W(een) weembawaewae.
It (he, she) sounds hollow.
 W(een) weembanugizih.
The (it) tree is hollow.

Bugushk

— rotten

Bugushkunut.
It is rotten.
 W(een) bugushkununih.
He (she) is rotten.
 Bugushkinimaugwut.
It smells rotten.
 Bugshkinipigwut.
It tastes rotten.
 W(een) bugushkini-mauginaessae.
He (she) breathes rotten odour.
 W(een) bugushkinidjeeminugizih.
He is a rotten round thing.

Zoong

— strong; firm; solid

W(een) zoong-dae-ae.
He (she) is strong-hearted (brave).
 W(een) zoonganokee.
He (she) works strongly.
 W(een) zoongibimaudzih.
He (she) is healthy.
 W(een) zoong-bikwunae.
He (she) is strong of back.
 Zoong-Kummig.
Strong Earth. (a proper name)
 Zoongaunimut.
A strong wind (the wind blows strongly).
 W(een) zoongiton.
He (she) makes it strong.
 W(een) zoongizih.
He (she) is firm.
 W(een) zoongaendum.
He (she) is resolute.
 Zoongun.
It is strong (firm).

W(een) zoong-anumaukawee.
He (she) holds on firmly.
 W(een) zoonganamiauh.
He (she) prays fervently.

Bae; baedj

— **weakly; slowly**

W(een) baeskauh.
He (she) walks slowly.
 W(een) baedjibuto.
He (she) runs slowly.
 W(een) baedjeewee.
He (she) is weak.
 W(een) baedjinowizih.
He (she) is slow by nature.
 W(een) baetchitauh.
He (she) works slowly.
 W(een) baeskauh-aungidoon.
He (she) talks slowly.
 W(een) baekaudizih.
He (she) is docile.

Zheeng; sheeng

— **hateful; vengeful**

W(een) zheengaendaugozih.
He (she) is hateful.
 W(een) zheengataugozih.
He (she) sounds hateful.
 Zheengaendiwin.
Hatred.
 W(een) zheengaubamaun.
He (she) looks at him (her) with hate.
 Zheengaendaugwut.
He (she) hates him (her).

Baus; bauz; mbaus

— **stench; odour**

Mibauzimaugwut.
It stinks.
 W(een) mibauzimaugito.
He (she) raises a stench.
 W(een) mibauzimaugozih.
He (she) stinks.

Baus; bauz; mbaus

— **stench; odour**

Mibauzimaupitae.
It smokes malodorously.
 W(een) mibauzi-maundjigae.
He (she) smells something bad.
 W(een) mibauzimauginaessae.
He (she) breathes bad breath.
 W(een) mibauzi-mauginindjee.
He (she) has smelly hands.
 Mibauzimaugissin.
It stinks as it remains there.

Mong; maung

— **large; big; wide; broad**

W(een) mongjaunae.
He (she) has a big nose.
 W(een) mongi-sheezhigawae.

He (she) has big eyes.
 Mong-dayauh.
It is wide.
 W(een) mongzidae.
He (she) has big feet.
 Mongoongut.
The boat is wide.
 Maungaupikauh.
The boulders are large.
 Maungkummigauh.
 The chunks of soil are large.
 Maungaushkauh.
The waves are large.
 Mong-beesauh.
It is raining large drops.
 W(een) mongidaezih.
He (she) is wide.
 Mongipoh.
It is snowing large flakes.
 Mongmingauh.
The berry is large.
 Mongdaemoh.
The road is wide.

Beese; beewa; bausauh

— **small; tiny; minute**

Beese-auh.
It is small.
 Beese-aumgut.
It is small.
 Beese-beesauh.
It rains small drops.
 beeseboodjigun
sawdust
 Beese-poh.
It snows small flakes.
 Beese-aupikauh.
The crags are small.
 W(eenwa) beewaunon.
They are small.
 W(een) beewizidae.
He (she) is very small-footed.
 W(een) beewe-shkeezhigawae.
He (she) is small-eyed.
 Beesemingauh.
The berry is very small.
 Beeseboodjigaen!
Cut it fine (with a saw).
 Beesekoodun!
Cut it fine (with a knife).
 Bewigugun(un).
 Beesegugun(un).
Small chips.

Maund; maunda; maundauh

— **strange, wonderful; miraculous; handsome**

Mandamin.
Corn (food of wonder).
 Mandaginini.
A handsome man
 Mandaquae.
A beautiful woman.
 Manda-izhitchigawin.

A miracle.
 Maunda-waundae.
It is wonderfully coloured.
 W(een) maundau-shkizih.
He (she) is wonderfully voiced.
 W(een) maundau-waupinae.
He (she) has a strange malady.
 W(een) maundauwaendum.
He (she) has strange ideas.
 W(een) maundaukoonyae.
He (she) dresses in a strange fashion.
 W(een) maundau-winaugozih.
He (she) looks strange.
 Maundaukummigut.
These are strange happenings.
 W(een) maundae-wissinee.
He (she) eats strangely.

Maumkauh — strange

W(een) maumkaudaendaugozih.
He (she) seems strange (regarded as such).
 W(een) maumkaudizeekauzo.
He (she) acts so as to impress.
 W(een) maumkauzaubindaun.
He (she) sees strange and wonderful things.
 W(een) maumkaudaendum.
He (she) is puzzled.
 W(een) maumkaud-audjimoh.
He (she) tells a strange story.
 N(een) maumkaussitowauh.
I regard his talk as strange.
 Maumkaudikummig.
It is strange (wonderful).
 W(een) maumkaudji-geezhiwae.
He (she) talks strangely.

Gause; gaushe — small; diminutive

W(een) gausheehn-yih
He (she) is small.
 Gaussonigut.
The boat is narrow.
 Gause-minigauh.
It is small (a berry).
 W(een) gauzo.
He (she) hides. (Makes himself (herself) small.)
 W(een) gauskinozoh.
He (she) whispers (makes voice small).
 Gausaubeeegut.
It is thin in length.
 W(een) gaussiton.
He (she) makes it small.
 W(een) gaussidoon.
He (she) has a small mouth.
 W(een) gaussibeegae.
He (she) writes small.
 W(een) gaussaubawizih.
He (she) is spare.

Bi; bee; beed; beedji; peed — to come to; to be; to reside; to go by

W(een) bi-izhauh.

He (she) comes.
 W(een) bi-maudizih.
He (she) lives.
 W(een) bi-danizih.
He (she) comes to stay.
 W(een) bi-weesenih.
He (she) comes to eat.
 W(een) bi-eeyauh.
He (she) comes to be. (He (she) comes.)
 W(een) bi-naugozih.
He (she) begins to appear.
 W(een) bi-digwushin.
He (she) arrives.
 W(een) bi-baezhigwoh.
He (she) comes alone.
 W(eenwa) bi-dumnoh.
He (she) comes to play.
 Beedji-beesauh.
The rain is coming.
 W(een) beedjibeegae.
He (she) writes from somewhere to this place.
 W(een) beedamauzoh.
He (she) comes singing.
 Peetawaewae. (Petawawa.)
It comes sounding.
 Peetwaunkut.
It comes cloudy.
 W(een) beetaussige.
He (she, it) comes shining.
 W(een) bi-mawaewaeshin.
He (she, it) goes by sounding.
 Bi-maanimut.
It is blowing (the wind) by.
 Beedaussin.
It is brought by the wind.
 Beedaanimut.
The wind is coming.

Beedaus; peedaus — to come facing this way

W(een) beedausmossae.
He is walking this way.
 W(een) beedausmubih.
He (she) sits facing this way.
 W(een) beedaussmigaubowih.
He (she) stands facing this way.
 W(een) beedausssoh.
He (she) brings something.
 W(een) beedaushih.
He (she) sails this way (blown by the wind).
 W(een) beedauidgaukoh.
He (she) comes walking on the ice.

Bimi; pimi — to go by

W(een) bimaushih.
He (she) sails by (goes sailing).
 Bimidjiwun.
The water flows by.

Gizh; gizhi; gizhau; geezh — hot; warm

Gizhautae.

It is a hot day.
 Gishidae.
It is hot.
 Gizhaupigizigun.
A stove.
 Gizhinaumdae.
It is humid.
 Gizhizun.
Heat it.
 W(een) gizhizoh.
He (she) is hot (has a temperature).
 Geezhogimih.
The water is warm.
 Gizhaupikidae.
The metal is hot.
 Gizhaugimidae.
The water is hot.
 Geezhotae.
It is warm inside.
 W(een) geezhoshin.
He (she) is snuggled warmly.
 W(een) geezhoginaeshin.
He (she) warmly snuggles his (her) shoulders.

Tik; tiki; tikau
— cool; cold

Tikib (tikip)
A spring (cold water)
 Tikaugimih
The water is cold.
 Tikaussin.
It blows cold.
 W(een) tikindjee.
He (she) has cold hands.
 W(een) tikwaukizidaewidji.
He (she) has cold feet.
 Tikaupikut.
The metal is cold.
 Tikissin.
It rests there cold.
 Tikissiton.
Make it cold.
 Tiki-yauh.
It is chilly.
 W(een) tikizih.
He (she) is cold to touch.

Neese; nees; neesauh; nauzh
— down; below

Neesaukih
Down the hill
 W(een) neesaukeewae.
He (she) goes down the hill.
 Neesaudjiwun.
At the lower end of the stream.
 W(een) neesaundawae.
He (she) goes downstairs.
 W(een) neesaushih.
He (she) flies down.
 W(een) neesebugizoh.
He (she) jumps down (suddenly).
 W(een) neeseboozoh.
He (she) slides down.
 W(een) neesenaun.

He (she) lets it down.
 W(een) nauzhinaun.
He (she) lets it down (part way).
 Naushissae.
It goes down by itself.
 Neeseahnyeehn
downstairs
 W(een) neese-aukishkaun.
He (she) knocks it down.

Gid; gidau; gidaudj
— top

Gidauki.
On top the hill.
 W(een) gidaukeewae.
He (she) goes up the hill.
 Gidaudjiwun.
At the height of land, source of rivers.
 Gidaubik.
On top of the rock.
 Gidabuk.
On the roof.
 Gidjidoopwin.
On top the table.
 Gidjayechn.
On top.
 Gidabeeg.
On the surface of the water.
 W(een) gidaukeewaebito.
He (she) runs up the hill.
 W(een) gidaukeewae-oodae.
He (she) crawls up the hill.
 Gidakummig.
On top the earth, on earth.

Been; been
— clean; cleanly

W(een) beenzi.
He (she) is clean.
 W(een) beentuwugae.
He (she) is clean-eared.
 W(een) beentchigae.
She cleans up.
 Beenaugomi.
It is clean liquid.
 Beentae.
It is clean.
 Beenaupitae.
It smokes clean.
 W(een) beendae-ae.
He (she) is pure-hearted.
 W(een) beendoon.
He is clean-mouthed.
 Beenaupikut.
The metal is clean.
 Beenaendaugwut.
It seems clean.
 Beenkummigauh.
The ground is clean.

Ween
— dirty; unclean

W(een) weenzi.

He (she) is dirty.
 Weenaupitae.
It smokes impurities.
 Weenaugomi.
It is dirty liquid.
 Waentae.
It is dirty.
 W(een) weenaubidae.
He (she) has dirty teeth.
 Weenbeeyauh.
The water is dirty.
 W(een) weentchigae.
He (she) makes this messy.
 Weenkummigauh.
The ground is dirty.
 Weenaukwut.
The length is filthy.
 W(een) weenzhae.
He (she) has an unclean (or) unwashed body.
 Weenaupikut.
The metal is dirty.
 W(een) weendoon.
He (she) has an unclean mouth.

Noond; noondae

— **too soon; incomplete; not enough; prematurely**

W(een) noondaessae.
He (she) doesn't have enough.
 W(een) noondaeshin.
He (she) was unable to reach because he lacked length.
 W(een) noondaemamaudjee.
He (she) moved too soon.
 W(een) noondaewissinee.
He (she) doesn't have enough to eat.
 W(een) noondae-eeyaeokozi.
He (she) tired too soon.
 Noond-autae.
The fire went out too soon.
 W(een) noondae-aukozi.
He (she) got sick prematurely.
 W(een) noondae-nebauh.
He (she) went to sleep too soon.
 W(een) noondaewaupikissae.
He (she) was short of money.

Zaesae; zae

— **fear; fearful**

W(een) zaegizi.
He (she) is fearful.
 W(een) zaegaudjimoh.
He (she) tells a fearsome tale.
 W(een) zaegaewee.
He (she) expends his strength fearfully.
 W(een) zaegaubundum.
He (she) sees a fearful apparition.
 W(een) zaegidizo.
He (she) scares himself (herself).
 W(een) zaegaun.
He (she) scares him (her).
 Zaeginaugwut.
It looks fearful.
 W(een) zaegitchigae.
He (she) creates fear.

W(een) zaegaushih.
He (she) fears in his flight.
 W(een) zaegaendum.
He (she) thinks fear.
 W(een) zaegitaugozu.
He (she) creates fear by his talk.
 Zaegaendaugwut.
It appears fearful.

Tukum

— **across**

W(een) tukumee.
He (she) goes across (the water).
 W(een) tukumbuto.
He (she) runs across.
 W(een) tukumaudigauh.
He (she) crosses on the water.

Tukum

— **across**

W(een) tukumaudigae.
He (she) swims across.
 W(een) tukumoozhiwae.
He (she) rows across.
 W(een) tukumaundawae.
He climbs across.
 Tukumdjiwun.
It flows across.
 W(een) tukumssae.
He (she) walks across.
 W(een) tukumaudigaukoh.
He (she) walks across on the ice.
 W(een) tukumaushi.
He (she) sails across.
 Tukumaukshin.
It (he) lies across.
 Tukumaukissae.
It falls across.

Apitah; abita

— **half**

Apitahwaubik
A half dollar
 Apitawegeezhig
Half a day
 Apitawissae.
It is half. It falls in the middle. Wednesday.
 Apitawiyeehn
Midway
 W(een) apitowizi.
He (she) appears to be half. Of mixed blood. Metis.
 Apitabibon.
In the middle of winter (or) half the winter.
 W(een) apitawaudizi.
He (she) has only half of his faculties.
 Apitaginugizih.
It is the middle of the month.
 Apitowibi.
It is half full (liquid).
 Apitatibikut.
It is midnight.

Geeshk- keeshk**— cut**

Keeshkunukt

A stump

W(een) keeshkaukwae.

He (she) cuts (or) chops trees.

W(een) keeshkizhigae.

He (she) cuts hay (or) grass.

W(een) keeshkinikae.

He (she) has a cut-off arm.

W(een) keeshkininajeewidizo.

He (she) cuts his (her) hand.

Keeshkizhigun

A cutter; a scythe

W(een) keeshkauniquae.

He (she) has cut hair.

W(een) keeshkahdjeehn.

He (she) who is cut.

Keeshkaupikauh.

It is precipitous.

Keeshkeendimauh.

The flat rock making up the waterbed falls away precipitously and is deep.

W(een) keeshkizhaun.

He (she) cuts it.

W(een) keeshkigawaewaun.

He (she) cut his (someone else's) head. Guillotine.

Zaug; zauk**— out**

W(een) zaugum.

He (she) goes out.

Zaugaupitae.

The smoke emerges.

W(een) zaugidjiwaebinaun.

He (she) throws it (him) outside. e.g. abandons him (her) (it) outside.

W(een) zaugiquaenih.

He (she) sticks his (her) neck out.

Zaugidjiwun or Zaugidjiwun.

It flows out.

Zaugeeng.

The place where the river flows out. The source.

Zauginuk.

He who comes from a zaugeeng.

Zaugidaeniwaegodjin.

He (she) sticks his (her) tongue out.

W(een) zaugindibaeshin.

He (she) sticks his (her) head out.

Zaugibee.

It protrudes from the water.

W(een) zaukum.

A woman expelling kidney fluid.

Zaugaussigae.

The sun shines out.

W(een) zaugidjiwiton.

He (she) takes it out.

Shawae**— to slope; to slant**

Shawaegeezhig.

Sloping sky.

W(een) shawaebizo.

He (she) rides (or) flies leaning.

Shawaeyaussin.

It is blown by the wind in a leaning fashion.

Shawaedjeesin.

It rests on its side.

Shawaekummo.

The road is askew.

W(een) shawaequaenih.

He (she) puts his head askew.

Shawaessae.

It falls leaning.

Shawaegundae.

It floats leaning.

W(een) shawaegaubowih.

He (she) stands leaning.

W(een) shawaedubih.

He (she) sits leaning to one side.

Shawaegin.

It grows leaning.

Shawaedjeeyauh.

It is aslant.

Nishinauh**— disorganized; confused; grotesque; disorderly**

Nishinautikumigut.

What is happening is disorganized.

W(een) nishinaudizi.

He (she) is disorganized and disoriented.

W(een) nishinaudaupinae.

He (she) has undetermined diseases.

W(een) nishinaudaungidoon.

He (she) gives a confused account.

W(een) nishinaudjibugizo.

He (she) moves his body grotesquely.

W(een) nishinaudjibidoon.

He (she) touches it in a disorderly manner.

W(een) nishinautichitoun.

He (she) wastes it.

W(een) nishinaudaendum.

He (she) thinks confusedly.

W(een) nishinaudjinigae.

He (she) fumbles.

W(een) nishinaudjiwee.

He (she) exerts himself (herself) for nothing.

Pukwo; bukwoh**— over; over the top; crested; heap; lump**

W(een) pukwojewae.

He (she) goes over the mountain top.

W(een) pukwodjeeshin.

He (she) lies in a hump-like manner.

Pukwohssin (or) Pukwodjeesin.

It lies in a heap.

W(een) pukwohdinbae.

His (her) head is crested.

Puk-waun

The pointed roof

Pukoodjigun

The roof

W(een) pukwodaundawae.

He (she) climbed over.

W(een) pukwokeewae.
He (she) climbed over the hill.
 W(een) pukwaukawee.
He (she) finally allowed himself (herself) to leave the hump.
 W(een) pukwaukadahwae.
To play at or with a lump. To play ball.
 W(een) pukwaukidoonaenih.
His (her) mouth is lumpish.

Pekae

— aside; to the side

Pekaekunnuh
To the side of the road
 W(een) pekaedaubee.
He (she) drives off to the side.
 W(een) pekaedaubaunigoh.
He (she) drives off the road.
 W(een) pekae.
He (she) steps aside.
 Pekaemoh.
The road leads apart from the main.
 W(eenwa) pekaediwuk.
They separate.
 W(een) pekaegaubowih.
He (she) stands alongside.
 W(een) pekaebito.
He (she) runs aside.
 Pekaedjiwun.
The stream flows aside.
 W(een) pekaessae.
He (she) inadvertently stepped aside.
 W(een) pekaeyaushih.
He (she) is blown off the main course.

Pekauh; pekaun

— different

W(een) pekaunizi.
He (she) is a different one.
 W(een) pekaunaendaugozi.
He (she) seems different.
 Pekaunut.
It is different.
 Pekaunaudjiwun.
It flows differently.
 Pekaunaundae.
It is coloured differently.
 W(een) pekaunaendum.
He (she) thinks differently.
 W(een) pekaunaungitoo.
He (she) talks differently.
 W(een) pekaunitoo.
He (she) makes it differently.
 W(een) pekaudigae.
He (she) swims differently.
 W(een) pekaunaudjimoh.
He (she) tells a different story.
 W(een) pekaunibeegae.
He (she) writes differently.
 Pekaunaupitae.
It smokes differently.

Zhee; zhaui; zhaub

— through

Zheebaunauning.
Narrows. Killarney.
 W(een) zheebaushkauh.
He (she) goes through.
 Zheebauyaubindjigun
Binoculars
 W(een) zhaubishkaun.
He (she) goes through a difficult passage.
 Zhaubinigun
A needle or an awl
 W(een) zheebtuwugae.
There is a passage between his ears. He (she) doesn't hear.
 W(een) zheebaubi.
He (she) sees through.
 Zheebauyauh.
There is a narrow passage through.
 Zheebayaudjiwun.
It flows through.
 W(een) zheebaunaun.
He (she) puts it through.
 Zheebauyausigae.
It shines through.
 Zhigeeyuk.
Straight through, direct.

Beeto; bee

— between

Beetoshkaudjigun
Underwear
 Beetoweegin
Sheets (between cloth)
 Beetwauniquot
Between the clouds
 Beetositoo.
Put it in between.
 W(een) beetogaudaeshin.
He (she) has his legs between.
 Beetoshkun.
Put this on between.
 W(eenwa) beetowbiwuk.
They sit between.
 W(een) beetogindaun.
He (she) counted it between.
 W(een) beetwaeginaun.
He (she) wraps it between sheets.

Pimae

— aside and aslant.

Pimaessin.
It is aside and aslant.
 Pimayeeng
Aside
 W(een) pimaajeeshin.
He (she) is lying aslant.
 Pimaessitoo.
Set it aslant and aside.
 Pimaekunnuh.
On the side of the road.
 W(een) pimaewaubi.
He (she) looks aside.

W(een) pimaekundoh.
 He (she) lies in ambush to the side.
 W(een) pimaequaenih.
He (she) sets his head aside.
 W(een) pimaegawaushkinih.
He (she) leaps aside.
 W(een) pimaedeeyaeshin.
His (her) posterior is to the side.
 W(een) pimaedubi.
 He (she) sits aside.
 W(een) pimaegunaeshin.
He (she) sleeps on the side of his shoulders.

Naunow; Naunowayeehn
— in the middle

Naunowgaum
In the middle of the lake
 Naunowgutik
In the middle of the forehead
 Naunowgeezhigong
In the middle of the sky
 Naunowmeekun
In the middle of the road
 Naunowmisudaung
In the middle of the belly
 Naunowssuk
In the middle of the floor

Daushk
— to crack or split; asunder

Daushkiboodjigun
Sawmill
 W(een) daushkissae.
He (she) splits the wood (or) it splits.
 W(een) daushkizidaeshin.
He (she) splits his foot.
 W(een) daushkindibaeshin.
He (she) splits his head.
 Daushkaushi.
The wind hurls it aside (asunder).
 Daushkidjiwun.
It flows in two.
 W(een) daushkibitoon.
He (she) tears it in two.

Baushk
— to burst

W(een) baushkaupi.
He (she) bursts out laughing.
 W(een) baushkauwae.
The bird breaks out of its shell.
 Baushkidae.
It explodes.
 Baushkizigun
A gun
 W(een) baushkizigae.
He (she) shoots.
 W(een) baushkidaemoh.
He (she) bursts into crying.
 Baushkwumook.
The thunders burst.
 Baupaushkodaehnce
Firecrackers

Paupau; Baupau
— to rap; tap; knock

Baupaussae
Woodpecker
 W(een) baupaukisugigae.
He (she) taps.
 W(een) baupaugwigae. J
He (she) knocks.
 Baupauss-bigewe
Balsam resin
 W(een) baupaugindibaewaun.
He (she) knocks him (her) on the head repeatedly.
 W(een) baupaukshkaun.
He (she) packs it down.
 Baupausikauh.
It cracks repeatedly.
 W(een) baupaugaukodjih.
He (she) is so frozen that he (she) cracks.

Gageeb; gabi
— stopped; shut

W(een) gageebeengwae.
He (she) is blind.
 W(een) gageebishae.
He (she) is deaf.
 W(een) gageebtuyugae.
His (her) ears are stopped.
 W(een) gabinaewaebinaun.
He (she) chokes him.
 W(een) gabisquae.
He (she) has strep throat.
 W(een) gabidjaunaeh.
He (she) has a blocked nose.
 W(een) gabishkaugae.
He (she) impedes.
 W(een) gageebgaubowi.
He (she) stands in the way.
 W(een) gabinwaewaeshkoozoh.
He (she) is choked by a burden (or) weight.

Nook; noog
— soft; tender; docile

W(een) nookaudizi.
He (she) is docile.
 W(een) nookizi.
He (she) is soft.
 Nookadae.
It is made soft by the heat.
 W(een) nookdae-ae
He (she) is soft-hearted.
 W(een) nookatikwunah.
It is soft-limbed.
 Nookazhugiywih.
It is soft rind.
 W(een) nookaubidae.
He (she) is soft-toothed.
 Nookauh.
It is soft (pliable).
 Nookaupikut.
The metal is soft.

Gini;gin**— fast**

W(een) ginibigi.

He (she) grows fast.

W(een) ginibee.

He (she) gets drunk fast.

W(een) ginibeegae.

He (she) writes fast.

Gahnwau; gaun**— long**

W(een) gahnwaunquae.

He (she) has long hair.

W(een) gahnwaukinindjee.

He (she) has long fingers (or) hands.

Gahnwaukongut.

The boat is long.

Gahnwaukiwoot.

It is long in length.

W(een) gahnwaukozi.

He (she) is long.

Gahnwaukeegut.

The textile is long.

W(een) gahnwaukisitoon.

Make it long.

W(een) gahnnozi.

He (she) is long (tall).

Bauss; baut**— dry; arid**

Bautae.

It is dry.

W(een) baussoh.

He (she) is dry. It is dry.

Bautaewaussin.

It blows dry.

Bautaemigut.

It is dry.

Bautae-aukidae.

It burns dry.

Apee; apeese; apeet**— all the while; as fast or as slow as necessary; to go by; as time will allow; the rate; as fast as; at a given rate**

W(een) apeeskaut.

He (she) is going at his (her) own speed.

Apeeskaumigut.

It is going as fast as it goes.

W(een) apeechibutot.

He (she) is running as fast as is necessary.

W(een) apeetinookeet.

He (she) is working all the while.

W(een) apeetnahwaezit.

While or in proportion to his (her) mood.

W(een) apeetaenimaut.

According to his (her) estimation of another.

W(een) apeetaudigaet.

As fast as he (she) can swim.

Apeetaendaugwuk

Its value

W(een) apeetcheeweet.

According to his (her) strength.

W(een) apeetizid

His (her) age

Apeetchauk

Time or size

Cheechee**— to move slightly; quickly; quiver; move; wiggle; wriggle; jiggle; move involuntarily or voluntarily**

W(een) cheecheebbee.

He (she) moves slightly.

W(een) cheecheebinikaeshkauh.

His arm twitches.

W(een) cheecheenaubee.

He (she) is angling through the ice.

W(een) cheecheebtuwugaessae.

His (her) ears are twitching.

W(een) cheecheebinaun.

He (she) shakes him slightly to get his attention.

Cheecheeshkquae.

A killdeer or plover.

Cheecheegibeigun

A piano

Naning**— waver; quiver; quake**

Nanangkummigauh.

Earth shakes. Earthquakes.

W(een) naningshkauh.

He (she) shakes.

W(een) naningshkizi.

He (she) has a quavering voice.

W(een) naningguabshkauh.

His (her) eyes shake.

Nanigidjiwun.

The flow quivers.

Baug; bauk**— swollen**

Baugwauh.

A shoal. Something large and near the surface of the water.

W(een) baugshin.

He (she) has run aground.

W(een) baugeengiwaee.

He (she) has a swollen face.

W(een) baugidoonaendjigauzo.

His (her) mouth was made swollen by a blow.

W(een) baugindibaewaun.

He (she) struck him (another) on the head and made his (her) head swell.

Baugishkauh.

It is swelling.

W(een) baugnahwae.

He (she) has a swollen cheek.

W(een) baugmissidae.

He (she) has a swollen stomach.

W(een) baugizidaeshin.

He (she) sprained his ankle making it swell.

Mim; mimeg; mimik**— to shake; to mix**

W(een) mimiksutoon.

He (she) shakes it.

Mimikissae.
It shakes.
 W(een) mimiksutchigae.
He (she) shakes and mixes.
 W(een) mimiksu-aun.
He (she) shakes him (her).
 Mimikshkauh.
It shakes.
 Mimiksutchigaunse
A shaker

Ketug; ketuk

— **mottled; speckled; freckled; spotted**

Ketugaukonse
A fawn
 W(een) ketugeengiwaie.
His (her) face is freckled.
 ketug-bezhewe
mottled lynx
 ketugeegin
a mottled sheet or fabric
 ketugaupikut
speckled metal
 Kitugaugimih.
There are flecks in the liquid.
 Kituginaugwut.
It appears spotted.
 Kitgaunquot
Spotted clouds
 Kitugautick
A spotted pole

Bizaun

— **quiet; peaceful**

W(een) bizaunzi.
He (she) is quiet (appears).
 W(een) bizaunyauih.
He (she) is quiet.
 Bizauntae.
It is peaceful or quiet in the house.
 W(een) bizaunshin.
He (she) repose quietly.
 W(een) bizaungabowi.
He (she) stands quietly.
 W(een) bizaundae-ae.
His (her) heart is peaceful (untroubled).
 W(een) bizaundaemoh.
He (she) cries quietly.
 W(een) bizaunmudibih.
He (she) sits quietly.
 Bizaunaendaugwut.
It appears peaceful.

Neegaun

— **in front; foremost; leading; first; prime; ahead**

Neegaungeezhig
Leading day
 W(een) neegaunubi.
He (she) sits in front.
 W(een) neegaunssae.
He (she) walks in front. He (she) leads the way.
 W(een) neegaunizi.
He (she) leads the way. He (she) is the leader. He is leader chief.

W(een) neegaunaushih.
He (she) sails ahead.
 W(een) neegaunbizoh.
He (she) flies in front.
 W(een) neegaunaugimossae.
He (she) leads the way snowshoeing.
 W(een) neegaunaubi.
He (she) looks to the front.
 W(een) neegaunamauzo.
He (she) leads the singing.

Shkwae; shkwa

— **final; cease; behind; in the rear; after; end**

Shkwaunowquae.
It is afternoon.
 Shkwaukimigut.
The party (happening) is over.
 Shkwaukeewung.
When the earth ceases to be.
 W(een) shkwauih.
He (she) quits.
 W(een) shkwauihchigauzoh.
He (she) is fired.
 Shkwaemook.
At the end of the trail.
 Shkwaussae.
It comes to an end.
 Shkwaubeessauh.
It stops raining.
 W(een) shkwaunammoh.
He (she) draws his final breath.
 W(een) shkwauidaudjimmoh.
He (she) finishes his report.
 W(een) shkwaenubih.
He (she) sits at the end.
 Shkwae-eeng
At the very end

Bautauh

— **stuck; mired**

W(een) bautauwae.
He (she) informs.
 W(een) bautashin.
He (she) is stuck.
 Bautaudowin
Sin
 W(een) bautauhinindjeeshin.
He (she) has his (her) hand stuck.
 W(een) bautaujeeshkawaeshin.
He (she) is mired in the mud.
 W(een) bautaussitoon.
He (she) got it stuck.
 W(een) bautashimaun.
He (she) gets him (her) stuck. He (she) gets into a predicament.

Gaussee; gaze

— **to wipe clean; to wash away; absolve**

W(een) gazeebeegizhae.
He (she) washes or bathes.
 Gazeebeegun
Soap
 Gazeegun
Wash cloth; dish cloth

W(een) gazeengiwaewoh.
He (she) washes his face.
 Gazeengiwaegun
Face cloth
 W(een) gazeebeeginigae.
He (she) washes clothing.
 W(een) gazeebeeginauginae.
He (she) washes dishes.
 Gausseehaumaugaewin
Absolution
 Gazeebeegibeessauh.
The rain falling cleanses. A cleansing rain.

Gausseeaukizowinning.
 Purgatory. A place where fire cleanses.
 W(een) gazeehaubowizhae.
He (she) takes a shower.
 Gazeebeegizhaeaubowdjigun
A shower
 W(een) gazeehaukonzhaeshin.
He cleanses his beak. He wipes his bill.

Baeng — to dry

Baengineegin
Terry cloth
 W(een) baengiweengiwaie.
He (she) dries his (her) face.
 Baengawaussin.
It dries in the wind.
 W(een) baengiwigae.
He (she) dries something.
 W(een) baenginauginae.
He (she) dries dishes.
 W(een) baengissugae.
He (she) dries the floor.
 W(een) baengiwauipikissitoon.
He (she) dries the metal.
 Baengwaussitchigun
Dryer

Waus; wauwaus — to shine

Wauwauskonaeh
A flower
 Waubegonaeh
A flower
 Waussinodae
Northern lights
 Waussayauh.
It is clear (or) bright.
 Wausskwonaendjigun
A light, a lamp
 W(een) waussizhae.
His (her) body shines.
 Wausskwonaendjigunabik
A chimney of a lamp
 Waussaetchigun
A window
 Waussaetchigunaubik
A windowpane glass
 Waussmoh.
It lightnings.
 Waussaubizoh.

The light glares in his eyes.
 W(een) wausskodjeegae.
He (she) polishes.
 Wausskodjeegun
Polish
 Wausswaugun
A torch
 Waussbugauh.
The buds are breaking into leaf.

Waewae; wae; wawa — to shake; to waver; to wave

Waemitigozhi.
A Frenchman (woman); one who waves a stick (cross).
 W(een) waewaebinaubee.
He (she) angles.
 Waewaebinaubinak
A fishing pole, a rod
 Waewaebaussin.
It waves in the wind.
 Waewaebizoon
A cradle, a hammock
 W(een) wauwautigogae.
He (she) waves his arm in salutation.
 W(een) waewaebizoh.
He rocks (swings) in a hammock.

Geen; keen — sharp; pointed

Keenauh.
It is sharp.
 Keenquah.
It is pointed.
 W(een) keenkoondibaeh.
He (she) has a pointed head.
 Keenkoodussoon.
Whittle it to a point.
 W(een) geenguzhee.
He (she) is sharp-nailed.
 Keenaendaugwut.
It appears (or) seems sharp.
 Keenbukinayauh.
The roof is pointed.
 Keenaupikut.
The metal is sharp.
 W(een) keenkonzhae.
He (she) has a sharp pointed beak.
 W(een) keenaubidae.
He (she) is sharp-toothed.
 Keenkoanut.
The boat is pointed.

Zheeg; zhaegawauh — dull

Zhaegawauh.
It is dull.
 Zhaegawaukomaun
Dull knife
 W(een) zhaegawaussitoon.
He (she) makes it dull by use.
 W(een) zhaegawaubidae.
He (she) has unsharp teeth.

Chaug; chauk
— all done; all gone; spent

W(een) chaugissae.
He (she) runs out of.
W(een) chaugewee.
He (she) loses his (her) strength.
Chaugissaemgut.
It runs out. It is spent.
Chaugibodae.
It is worn down.
W(een) chaugaupikissae.
He (she) runs out of change.
Chaugaukidae.
It burns out.
Chaugidae.
It burns up.
W(een) chauginunaun.
He (she) kills them all off.
W(een) chaugikissinaeshin.
He (she) wears out his (her) shoes.
W(een) chaugi-aukizaunun.
He (she) burns them all.
W(een) chaugaudjimoh.
He (she) has told all (run out of stories).

Waeuweeb
— hurry; expedite

W(een) waeuweebishkauh.
He (she) goes in a hurry.
W(een) waeuweebizi.
He (she) seemed in a hurry.
W(een) waeuweebaendum.
He (she) is anxious (in a hurry in his mind).
W(een) waeuweebaundawae.
He (she) climbs up in a hurry.
W(een) waeuweebitauh.
He (she) does it in a hurry.
W(een) waeuweebnaushkawaun.
He (she) constrains him (her) to hurry.
W(een) waeuweebaungidoon.
He talks in a hurry. His mouth goes fast.

Paepaesh; baepaesh
— striped

Baepaeshikinebik
A striped snake, a garden snake
W(een) baepaeshabee.
He (she) is striped.
W(een) baeshaubee.
He (she) goes streaking by.
Baeshaubinaquot.
Striped clouds.

Num; numae; naum; anum
— under; beneath; deep

Namae
Sturgeon
Numaebin
Sucker
Anaukummig.
Under the earth. Hell.

Anaumabik
Under the rock
Anaumidopwin
Under the table
Naumahyeehn
Underneath
Anauumssuk
In the cellar
Anaumdjiwun.
It flows under.
Anauumautik.
Under the tree.
Anauumaunquot
Beneath the clouds

Depuss; psuh; debuss
— low

W(een) debuzee.
He (she) ducks.
Debusskummigauh
Low land
Pusuhdinauh
A valley
Debussaupikauh
Low hanging rock
Debussaenimaun.
He (she) has a low opinion of him (her).
W(een) debussaendaugozi.
He (she) is of low worth.
Debusheesh
Low

Eshpauh; ishpi
— high; lofty

Ishpauh.
It is high.
W(een) ishpaenimoh.
He (she) thinks highly of himself.
W(een) ishpaendaugozi.
He (she) seems worthy.
Ishpimming.
On high, up in the heavens. Heaven.
Ishpauniquot.
The clouds are high.
Eshpuhdinauh.
The ground is higher.
Shpidaesbuk
The ceiling
Eshpaukimmahgauh
The higher ground
Shpaupikauh.
High crags. It is high and cragged.
Shpauginahgauh.
It is deep snow.

Pukuh
— to cut; to sever; to disconnect

W(een) pukunaumoh.
His (her) breath is cut.
W(een) pukuzhawae.
He (she) guts fish.
W(een) pukwonaun.
He (she) guts an animal and detaches the pelt.

W(een) pukibidoon.
He (she) breaks a string or rope.
W(een) pukinkaessae.
He (she) dislocated his arm. He threw out his arm.

Zeez; zees
— **sweet**

Zeezibaukiwot
Sugar
W(een) zeezibaukitokae.
He (she) makes sugar.
Zeesibaukitooahnse
Candy (small sweet)
Zeezibaukitokaun
Maple sugar camp
W(een) zeezibaukito-aun.
He (she) sugars it. (Sweeten)
Zeezibaukitaubo
Sap

Wauss
— **peppery**

Wausgung
Pepper
(probably from Wauss to lighten or to open. That which makes the mouth and buds open).

Zewe
— **sour; salty; briny; rancid**

Zewtaugun
Salt
Zewtaugunaubo
Brine
Zeweauubo
Vinegar
Zeewun.
It is sour.
Zeepugwut.
It tastes sour.
Zeewemaugwut.
It smells sour.
Zeewissin.
It has gone rancid.
W(een) zeewtaugunagae.
He (she) salts.

Nubug; nubuk
— **flat**

Nubugaupikauh.
It is flat rocked.
Nubugaupikonse
A small flat metal
Nubugadjaunae
Flat-nosed
W(een) nubigishkaun.
He (she) flattens it.
Nubugishkauh.
It flattens out.
Nubugissuk
A flat board

Aubos; aubo
— **inside out**

W(een) auboskaun.
He (she) put it on inside out.
W(een) aubodjiwaepishkawaun.
He (she) knocked him (her) heels over head.
Aubodaussin.
It blew inside out.
Aubowaeginun.
Turn the fabric inside out.
W(een) aubostauh.
He (she) turned heels over head.

Aub
— **loose; untie; undo; to regain**

W(een) aubishkobidoon.
He (she) unties it (a strip).
W(een) aubawaewaenmaun.
He (she) forgives him.
W(een) aubaun.
He (she) unties something.
Aubiwaauh.
The weather is mild. It loosens up.
Aubijeebauh.
To regain soul. To reassume soul.
W(een) aubizeeshin.
He (she) regains consciousness.
Aubaupikugae.
He (she) unlocks.

Zigi
— **tie to; connect**

W(een) ziginkaenaun.
He (she) takes or leads him (her) by the arm (or) hand.
W(een) zigindjeenaun.
He (she) takes him (her) by the hand (shakes his hand).
W(een) zigaunquaenaun.
He (she) grabs him (her) by his hair.
W(een) zigidayaedaubaunigoh.
He (she) tailgates another car.
W(een) zigaubeeginaun.
He (she) leads him (her) around very closely.

Aun
— **again; amend; change; alter**

W(een) auntchitoon.
He (she) changes it.
W(een) aundjikizinae.
He (she) changes his (her) shoes.
W(een) aunsekwoniae.
He (she) changes his (her) clothing.
W(een) aundishin.
He (she) changes his (her) reclining position.
Aunkobitoon
To tie again to another
Aundjidiwun.
It flows again.
W(een) aunssitoon.
He (she) puts it in another place.
W(een) aundibih.
He (she) changes his (her) sitting position.
Aundaubeeginun
To reset the line

Aunkaenimishomis
Great-grandfather
 Aunkoositoon.
Replace it.
 W(een) aundjeewee.
He (she) renews his (her) effort.
 W(een) aundjigindaussah.
He (she) reads again.
 W(een) aunditchigae.
 He (she) changes things around.
 W(een) aunkahnootchigae.
He (she) translates.
 W(een) aundaupikidjigae.
He (she) changes gears.
 W(een) aundbeegae.
He (she) rewrites.
 Aundissae.
It starts again over.

Naup naub
— to lace; to string together; to connect

W(een) naubidowigae.
He (she) laces.
 Naubidowigun
An awl
 W(een) naubidowaunun.
He (she) puts them together or connects them.
 W(een) naubishkawaun.
He (she) replaces him (her). To maintain continuity.

Aus; ausmah
— on the side of

W(een) ausmaukawee.
He (she) seeks support by leaning against something.
 Ausmadaukih
On the side of the hill
 Ausmaubik
On the side of the rock
 Ausmautik
On the side of the tree
 W(een) auswaukishin.
He (she) (it) leans against something.

Aup; aub
— for good; very; constantly; permanently.

W(een) aupitchishin.
He (she) falls fatally.
 W(een) aupitchimaudjah.
He (she) leaves for good.
 W(een) aupitaenmaun.
He (she) thinks of him (her) constantly.
 W(een) aupitaendih.
He (she) is absent permanently.
 W(een) aupitoginaumaun.
He (she) struck him (her) fatally (or) mortally.
 W(een) aupitaemoh.
He (she) cries constantly.
 W(een) aupitinaundum.
He (she) is constantly hungry.
 Aupitidjiwun.
It flows constantly.
 Aupitaewaessin.
It rings permanently.

W(een) aupitaewidum.
He (she) is constantly vocal.

Auzh; aub
— to resist; challenge

W(een) aubimeetum.
He (she) resists.
 W(een) auzhidaewidum.
He (she) talks back.
 W(een) augiwinaetum.
He (she) denies.
 W(een) aumiwaun.
He (she) forced him away (or) back.

Cheeg
— near

Cheegabeeg
Near the shore
 Cheegabik
Near the rock
 Cheegaukwauh
Near the bush
 Cheegagummig
Near the house
 Cheegaunimut
The near wind
 Cheegameekun
The near road (or) near the road

Autch; auzhiwin; auzhi
— to cross; over; other; other side

Auzhiwi
On the other side
 Auzhigun
A bridge or dock (wharf)
 Auzhidayautik
A crossed stick, a cross
 Auzhidaemo.
The roads cross.
 W(een) auzhitoonigae.
He (she) trades for something else.
 Auzhook.
Back and forth.
 W(een) auzhowissae.
He (she) walks back and forth.
 Auzhiwibik
On the other side of the rock
 Auzhiwissuk
In the other room
 Autchikinigin
A room
 Auzhigwoh.
Already.
 W(een) aushitonaun.
He (she) exchanges it.

Aun; aud; aut
— to block; to lock out; to impede.

W(een) audishin.
He (she) is impeded.
 W(een) audaukiwaun.
He (she) locks him (her) out.

W(een) aunsheetum.
He (she) is discouraged.
W(een) audishkawaun.
He (she) prevents him (her).

Moshk
— full

Moshkinaeh.
It is full. He is full.
Moshkinaebbee.
It is full of liquid.
Moshkinaebidoon.
Fill it with liquid.
Moshkinaeshkaugoo.
It fills him (her).
Moshkiwun.
It is inundated; a flood.
Moshkinaedjiwin.
It flows full.
Moshkinaehaupitae.
It fills with smoke.

Kwae; quae; quaequaek
— to turn; around

W(een) kwaekibugizoh.
He (she) turns around himself (herself) suddenly.
W(een) kwaekkee.
He (she) turns. He (she) changes his (her) belief.
Kwaekwaegidjiwun.
The flow turns back and forth around.
Kwaekissae.
It turns by itself.
W(een) kwaekissitoon.
He (she) turns it around.
W(een) kwaekaudjimoh.
He (she) changes his account.
W(een) kwaekinaun.
He (she) turns it over (a page).
W(een) kwaekishin.
He (she) turns over.

Gazhee
— fast; rapid

He (she) runs fast.
W(een) gazheebizo.
He (she) flies fast.
Gazheedjiwun.
It flows swiftly.
W(een) gazheewissae.
He (she) walks fast.
W(een) gazheewae.
He (she) talks so rapidly that he (she) becomes louder.
W(een) gazheekauh.
He (she) walks rapidly.
W(een) gazheehaushi.
He (she) is blown rapidly by the wind sailing.
W(een) gazheehaungidoon.
He (she) talks rapidly.

Zaum
— too much; excessive

W(een) zaumdoon.
He (she) talks too much. He reveals all. Too much mouth (or) too mouthy.
W(een) zaumaudjimoh.
He (she) exaggerates.
Zaumeeniwuk.
Many. There are many. They are numerous.
W(een) zaumtchigae.
He (she) is excessive in his (her) deed.
W(een) zaumbee.
He (she) drinks too much.
Zaummut.
It is too strong.
Zaumaanimut.
It is too windy.
Zaumkummig
Too extreme for this earth
Zaumeendimauh
Too excessively deep
Zaumaendum
Too worried

Tukwauh; tuk
— shallow; short

W(een) tukozi.
He (she) is short.
Tukweendimauh.
It is shallow.
W(een) tukwannamoh.
He (she) has short breath. He breathes shallowly.
Tukwauh.
It is short.
Tukwaubeegut.
It is short in length.
Tukwaussae.
It shorts.
W(een) tukwauninkae.
He (she) is short-armed.
W(een) tukwaukiboodjigae.
He (she) saws wood short.

Piskaub; piskaupe
— back; return

W(een) piskaubee.
He (she) returns.
W(een) piskaubnaubih.
He (she) looks back.
Piskaubidjiwun.
It flows back.
W(een) piskaub-naushkawaun.
He (she) chases him (her) back.
W(een) piskaubibowae.
He (she) runs back.
W(een) piskaubidaubaunigoh.
He (she) rides back.
W(een) piskaubinaubissae.
He (she) glances back.
W(een) piskaubihweedjiwae.
He (she) comes back with someone.

Geeyuk

— right; correct; straight; properly; truly

W(een) geeyukwaendum.

He (she) has straightened it out in his (her) mind.

Geeyukissae.

It becomes straight. It occurs properly.

Geeyukuwaukizi.

It is straight. The tree (or) pole is straight.

W(een) geeyukishin.

It (he) repose or reclines straight.

Geeyukidjiwun.

It flows straight.

W(een) geeyukishae.

He (she) hears straight.

Geeyukwaukissitoon.

Straighten out the lengths.

Geeyukimoh.

The road is straight.

Geeykwaupikissae.

The metals go straight. They shift properly. They mesh together smoothly.

W(een) geeyukwaudjimoh.

He (she) tells the story truly.

W(een) geeyukwaubindum.

He (she) sees truly.

W(een) geeyukaudizi.

He (she) appears to be living properly.

Geeyukoonigut.

The bow of the boat is true.

Geeyukaanimut.

It blows favourably.

Duwaah; duwaeh

— an outlet; an opening; a passage

Duwowegunning

A mouth, an opening

Duwowegeeyauh

An opening in the lake

Duwaueeah.

It is outletted.

Aequah; quah

— to the end; extremity; extension

Aequahbeeyaug

At the end of the water

Aequahbeeyaug.

At the end of the string; as far as the length of string extends.

W(een) quabeegigae.

He (she) winds up the clock.

Aequahkummigauk.

As far as the end of the earth.

Aequapikauk

At the end of the rock

Aequendimauk.

To the end of its depth. Depth.

Pushkwauk; bizhah

— bare; devoid

W(een) pushkwaukidoon.

He (she) is beardless.

W(een) pushkwaukindibae.

He (she) is bald.

Pushkwaukidae.

It burned bare.

Pushkwaukiwauh.

The trees are bare (or) leafless.

Gaush

— to scratch

Gauzhug.

Cat, a scratcher.

W(een) gauzhkibauzoh.

He (she) is shaving.

W(een) gauzhkeengiwaebinaun.

He (she) scratches his (her) face.

Gaushkibaudjigun.

A razor.

Bauzig; bauz

— to scratch

W(een) bauzigobinaun.

He (she) scratches him (her).

W(een) bauzigeengiwaebinaun.

He (she) scratches his face.

Oshki

— new; young

W(een) oshkineegih.

He is newborn.

Oshkineegish

A youth

Oshkinitaugaewin.

The first game killed by a youth festival.

Oshkineegiquae

A young woman

Oshkibug

A new leaf

Oshkidaubaun

A new car

Oshkikomaun.

Lead.

Oshkibimauiziwin

New life

Oshkineebeesh

A new leaf

Oshkiweeaus

Fresh meat

Oshkisupp

A new net

W(een) oshkimaudjitaun.

He (she) makes a fresh start.

W(een) oshkiwaubih.

He (she) sees for the first time.

W(een) oshkinoondum.

He (she) hears for the first time.

W(een) oshkidibaudjimoh.

He (she) tells for the first time.

Kitchi; mishi

— large; great; huge

Mishizaugih.

A large river mouth.

Mishizauggeeg.

The people who reside by a large river mouth. (Mississaugis)

Mishigameeng.

(Michigan) A large lake.

Mishizeepi.

(Mississippi) A huge river.

Mishiginebük

A huge snake, a sea serpent

Mishibinishima

Large shield

Mishewgeezhig

The large heaven; the vault of the sky

Mishibizhewe.

The Great Lynx.

Mishauboose

Goat (the great rabbit?)

Mishkodaeng

In the great prairie

Mishkodaessih

A prairie chicken

Mishkoskaun

A large meadow

Mishki-aki

Medicine (The great land (or) the great earth (or) strength of the earth.)

W(een) kitchiweesenih.

He (she) eats much.

W(een) kitchineegih.

He (she) grows amply.

Kitchikitigaun

A large cultivated field

Kitchimitig

A large tree

Kitchi-inini

A huge man

Misheeminaunquot

The great good cloud

W(een) kitchi-izhitchigae.

He (she) performs a great deed (good or evil).

W(een) kitchi aukozi.

He (she) is severely ill.

W(een) kitchinaendum.

He (she) is pleased.

Kitchi-iziwaebizi.

Something great (good or evil) happened to him (her).

Kete

— old

W(een) kitizi.

He (she) is old.

Ketedaubun

An old car

W(een) keteaudizi.

He (she) seems old.

Ketewigummig

An old house

Nitam

— first

W(een) nitamaushih.

He (she) sails across first.

W(een) nitamssae.

He (she) walks first.

W(een) nitaumaundawae.

He (she) climbs first.

Maud; matchi

— bad; evil; wicked; malicious

W(een) matchiawyish.

He (she) is an evil being.

Matchimushkiki

Bad medicine

W(een) matchianooke.

He (she) works badly.

Maudapikissae.

It operates badly.

Maudissae.

It goes badly.

Matchi-manitou.

Bad god. Devil.

Maudaunzhae.

It flames badly. It lights poorly.

Mauzh; maun

— badly; bad; ugly

Maunaudikonae.

It burns badly.

W(een) maunaudaendum.

He (she) has troubled thoughts.

W(een) maunaudizi.

He (she) is ugly.

W(een) maunauzaubindum.

He (she) sees badly.

Maunkaugoon.

It disagrees with his (her) stomach.

W(een) maunaudishin.

He (she) reclines uncomfortably.

W(een) maunaenimaun.

He (she) thinks evilly of him (her).

Maunaudikummigauh.

The earth's surface is uneven.

Maunaudaupikauh.

The rocks are uneven and uncertain.

Maunaudijdiwun.

It flows poorly.

W(een) maunauskaun.

He (she) wears it badly.

W(een) maunaudamauzoh.

He (she) sings badly.

Bun; bunauh; bunaud

— to break; to corrupt

W(een) bunaudjitoon.

He (she) breaks it.

Bunaudut.

It breaks.

W(een) bunaudizi.

He (she) is broken.

Bunaudaendum.

He (she) is disenchanted; growing discouraged.

Bunauskaun.

It breaks him down.

W(een) bunaudjihaun.

He (she) corrupts him (her).

W(een) bunaudjitichigae.

He breaks something.

Bunauzinaugut.

It appears corrupt.

Gawanaudj

— beautiful; nice; pretty

Gawanaudjiwun.

It is pretty.

W(een) gawanaudjiwih.

He (she) is beautiful.

W(een) gawanaudjitoon.

He (she) makes it beautiful.

Gawanaudjaundae.

It is beautifully-coloured.

Gawanaudjiquae

A beautiful woman

Manaudj

— to honour; to make good; enhance

W(een) manaudjitoon.

He (she) honours it. He improves it. He enhances it.

W(een) manaudjihaun.

He (she) enhances his (her) character.

Zunug

— difficult; hard; not easy

Zunugut.

It is hard.

W(een) zunugizi.

He (she) is difficult.

W(een) zunugaendum.

He (she) thinks it difficult in his mind.

Zunugaendaugut.

It appears difficult.

W(een) zunugaendaugozi.

He (she) seems difficult.

W(een) zunugito.

He (she) makes it difficult.

Waenpush; waen

— easy

Waenipunut.

It is easy.

W(een) waenpunaendaun.

He (she) thinks it easy.

W(een) waenpushitoon.

He (she) makes it easy.

W(een) waenipunizi.

He (she) is easy.

W(een) waenipunikee.

He (she) works easily.

Bizuh

— sticky

Bizugiwauh.

It is sticky.

Bizugiwaukimminuk.

Bill berries.

Bizugiwaugimih.

The fluid is sticky.

Poodj

— to poke; to penetrate

W(een) pookjaubishin.

He (she) poked his (her) own eye.

W(een) pookjaubiwaun.

He (she) pokes another's eye.

W(een) poodjituwugaewaun. 》

He (she) poked him (her) in the ear.

Mibi; mibau

— to bubble; to rise

W(een) mibishkauh.

It rises. He (she) rises.

Mibigimidae.

It boils to a rise.

Mibahdjiwun.

It flows to a rise.

Mibahkimigozi.

He raises Cain.

W(een) mibibizo.

He (she) rises in flight.

W(een) mibinkaenih.

He (she) raises his (her) arm.

Neese

— uncertain; disheveled; untidy; nuisance; to break down

Neeskaendaugwut.

It appears uncertain; to be a nuisance.

Neeskaudut.

The weather is uncertain.

W(een) neeskaendaugozi.

He (she) seems to be a nuisance.

W(een) neeskaendum.

He (she) considers something as a nuisance.

Neestae.

It is untidy.

Neesaungidae.

The grounds are untidy.

Pauk

- open; unclosed

Paukaukinun.

Open it.

W(een) paukaukinaun.

He (she) opens it.

Paukissae.

It springs open.

Kibauk

— close; shut

Kibaukissae.

It springs shut.

W(een) kibaukiwigae.

He (she) shuts.

W(een) kibaukiwaun.

He (she) shuts it.

Zhaushau; zhaushauh

— to crush

W(een) zhaushaukshkotoon.

He (she) crushes it with something.

W(een) zhaushaukhshkawaun.

He (she) crushes him (her).
 W(een) zhaushaugindjigae.
He (she) crushes it as he (she) swallows.
 W(een) zhaushauginindjeeshkoozoh.
He (she) has his (her) hand crushed.
 W(een) zhaushaugimiquae.
He (she) chews (or) crushes with his (her) teeth.
 W(een) zhaushaugindibaewaun.
He (she) crushes with blows his (her) head.

Dautau; tautau

— **to tamp; to step on; trample**

W(een) dautaukshkawaun.
He (she) steps on him (her).
 Dautaugidugun
A crusher or tamper
 W(een) dautaugizidaeshkawaun.
He (she) steps on his (her) foot.
 W(een) dautaugizidaeshkoozoh.
His (her) foot is trampled.

Waub; waup

— **white; whiteness; pale; uncoloured**

Waubishkaugimi
The fluid is white.
 W(een) waubishkeewae.
He (she) is pale-faced.
 Waubosse.
White Father. Rabbit.
 W(een) waubequae.
He (she) is white-haired.
 W(een) waubeshkizi.
He (she) is white.
 Waubooayaun.
A blanket. A white blanket.
 Waubeshkeegin
A white sheet
 Waubemowin
A mirror
 Waube-odjeeg.
White Fisher, a famous Ojibway leader.
 W(een) waubi.
He (she) sees.
 Waubishkauh.
 It is white.
 W(een) waubindaun.
He (she) sees it.
 Waubigun
Clay or plaster
 Waubun.
Morning.
 Waubunakee
An Abanoki Indian
 Waubizee
A swan
 Waubisheeng.
White Cloud
 Waubizhaesh
Marten

Musquah; musq

— **red; redness**

W(een) musquozhae.
He (she) has scarlet fever.
 Muskoki.
Red Earth.
 W(een) musqueewih.
He (she) is bleeding.
 W(een) musquee-idjaunae.
He (she) has a bleeding nose.
 Musquandae.
It is reddish.
 Musqueeaubi
A vein
 Musquatik
A red stick
 Musqueegidaehaendum.
 So discouraged that his (her) heart is red (that his heart bleeds).
 Musquabee.
It streaks red.
 Muskokomaun.
Red Knife.
 Muskondib.
Red Head. A copperhead.

Makad; makadae; makat; makatae

— **black; dark**

W(een) makataekae.
He (she) blackens his face for fasting.
 W(een) makadacwizi.
He (she) is black.
 Makadaewauh.
It is black.
 Makadaewauniquot.
It is black-clouded.
 Makadaeweeauss
Black meat
 Makadaewidjeegun
A black polish
 Makadaewaundae.
It is black in colour.
 Makataekoniae
A priest; black robe

Zhau; zhauh; zhoo

— **blue; green; south; purple**

Zhonmin
A green berry (grape)
 Zhauwishkwauh.
It is blue-green.
 Zhauhinong
South
 Zhaunaessi
A blue bird
 Zhauno.
A Shawnee Indian
 Zhaunaunuquot
A (blue) green cloud
 Zhawonigeezhig
A blue (green) sky

Zaw; zawaauh
— **gold; yellow**

Zawaauh.
It is yellow.
Zawaubikut.
The metal is yellow.
W(een) zawauniqueae.
He (she) is yellow-haired.
Zawauidib.
Yellow Head, an Ojibway chief.
Zawaupikoohnse
A penny

Cheesh; jeesh
— **to sweep**

W(een) cheeshitugae.
He (she) sweeps.
Cheeshitugun
A broom
W(een) cheeshauginaegae.
He (she) sweeps away the snow (clears away the snow).

Cheechee
— **to poke repeatedly; to stir**

W(een) cheechekizhaegae.
He stirs a fire.
W(een) cheecheebinaubee.
He (she) fishes through the ice.
W(een) cheecheebibinaun.
He (she) pokes him repeatedly.

Nimba
— **one only**

Nimabahnnaenik
One arm only
Nimbahnnaeshkeezhigwae
One-eyed
Nimbahnindj
One hand
Nimbahnayeeng
One side

Kiwae
— **easily; readily**

W(een) kiwaegidauzo.
He (she) angers easily.
W(een) kiwaeyaekozi.
He (she) tires easily.
W(een) kiwaedaemoh.
He (she) cries readily.
W(een) kiwaenooke.
He (she) works readily.
W(een) kiwaekikaendausso.
He (she) learns quickly (or) readily.

Mushk; mshk
— **strong; hard; stiff; firm**

W(een) mushkawaendum.
He (she) is resolute.
W(een) mushkawizee.
He (she) is strong.

Mushkawaupikut.
The metal is strong.
W(een) mushkawibimaudizi.
He (she) is strong-lived.
W(een) mushkawindibae.
He (she) is strong-headed (block-headed).
Mushkawidin.
It froze stiff.
W(een) mushkawaukidji.
He (she) is freezing to stiffness.
Mushkawissin.
It is firm.
W(een) mushkawipidoon.
He (she) ties it securely.
W(een) mushkawigeezhiwae.
He (she) uses strong language.
W(een) mushkawissitoon.
He (she) sets it firmly.
Mushkawaukut.
It is strong length.
Mushkawaugimi.
The liquid is strong.

Kushk
— **to grow hard; freeze**

Kushkudin.
It freezes.
Kushkidini-geezis
November

Bego; pego
— **a hole; an aperture**

W(een) begondibae.
He (she) has a hole in his (her) head.
Begonaeyauh.
There is a hole.
Begoneegeezhig.
Hole-in-the-Day, a famous chief and warrior (hole in the cedar).
Begonaeyaumigut.
It is pierced into a hole.
W(een) begoneboodoon.
He (she) wore it down into a bone.
Begonaegun
A borer
W(een) begozidaeshin.
He (she) wore his foot down.
Begonaeyaubikauh.
The rocks are holed.
W(een) begonaedausaeshin.
He (she) has worn a hole in his (her) sock.
Begondjeeyauh.
There is a hole in it.
W(een) begogae.
He (she) darns (or) mends a hole.
Begossin.
It wears down into a hole.
Begonayaukidae.
The fire burns a hole in it.

Wae; wih
— **to lose; to forget**

W(een) wihnishin.
He (she) is lost.

W(een) winhiitoon.
He (she) loses it.
 W(een) winhaendum.
He (she) forgets (loses his thoughts).
 W(een) winhaendimauh.
He (she) loses consciousness.
 W(een) winhiitaugozi.
He (she) sounds lost.
 Winhiidjiwun.
It is lost flowing.
 W(een) winhihigaudon.
He (she) lost it hiding it.
 W(een) winhihtausso.
He (she) loses.
 W(een) winhihssae.
He (she) errs; makes a mistake; he loses himself.

Piz; psk; pisk
 — **to return; to sparkle; rekindle; relight; to begin to light;**
to illuminate

Piskaukinae.
It begins to light. It catches on fire.

Piskauzhanssae.
It flames or lights intermittently. It twinkles
 Piskaukinaendjigun
A lighter
 W(een) piskaubissae.
He (she) flutters his (her) eyelids.
 W(een) pizungiwaube.
He (she) closes his eyes.
 W(een) piskaubee.
He (she) returns.
 W(een) piskinkaenih.
He folds his arms.

Nawug; nawuk
 — **bow; bend**

W(een) nawugiquaenih.
He (she) bows his (her) head.
 W(een) nawugitauh.
He (she) bends down.

Daep; dae
 — **enough; sufficient; far-reaching; barely; just**

Daebissae.
It is enough. He (she) has enough.
 W(ee) daebissinee.
He (she) has enough to eat.
 W(een) daebitoowaun.
He (she) hears him (her) sufficiently.
 Daebaussigae
Far-Reaching Light
 W(een) daebikeegae.
He (she) reaches the bottom.
 W(een) daebaundawae.
He (she) can reach the top climbing.
 W(een) daebitaugozi.
He (she) can be heard; within hearing.
 W(een) daebaubimaun.
He (she) can see him (her) sufficiently.
 W(een) daekikaenimaun.
He (she) can just remember him.

W(een) daenooki.
 He (she) can just work.

dae
 — **heart**

W(een) odaessinaun.
He (she) holds him (her) close to his (her) heart.
 W(een) odaessdowaenimaun.
He (she) feels sorry for him (her).
 Odaemin.
A strawberry. A berry like a heart.
 Odae
A human heart
 W(een) odaeminkae.
He (she) picks strawberries.

Kaup; kupug(k)
 — **thick**

Kaepigog
That which is thick
 Kupugauh.
It is thick.
 Kubugaugimi.
The fluid is thick.
 Kubugun
A thick cover

Cheechee; chauchee; jauch
 — **back and forth**

W(enn) chaucheebaukissae.
He (she) rocks back and forth.
 W(een) chauchaumoh.
He (she) sneezes.
 W(een) chaucheebee.
He (she) moves involuntarily.
 W(een) cheecheeshshin.
He (she) suffers from abrasions.

Jeese
 — **to pinch**

W(een) jeesemobinaun.
He (she) pinches him (her).

Zheebeeg(k)
 — **to stretch**

W(een) zheebeegibidoon.
He (she) stretches it.
 Zheebeegibidjigun
A stretcher
 W(een) zheebeeginikaebinaun.
He (she) stretches his (her) arm.
 W(een) zheebeegitauh.
He (she) stretches.
 W(een) zheebeegikunaebinaun.
He (she) stretches his bones.
 W(een) zheebeegidaussae.
He (she) stretches his (her) socks.
 W(een) zheebeegituwugaessaun.
He (she) stretches his (her) ears by pulling them.

Zhoo; zhoosh(k)**— smooth; slip; slides**

W(een) zhooshkizi.

He (she) is smooth.

Zhooshkiwauh.

It is smooth.

Zhooshkiwayigun; zhooshkiwaeyiqun

An iron

W(een) zhooshkishin.

He (she) slips.

W(een) zhooshkidjiwae.

He (she) slides.

Zhooshkiwaudaugun

A skate

Zhooshkissae.

*It slips.***Ningauh****- to stop momentarily; to pause**

W(een) ningaushkauh.

He (she) stops.

W(een) ningaubizoh.

He (she) comes to a stop flying.

W(een) ningauyaushih

The wind stops him.

W(een) ningauponoh.

He (she) stops to eat berries.

W(een) ningaubinaun.

He (she) holds him (her) back.

Ningaussae.

*It stops by an obstruction.***Biduk; piduk****— to pierce; to stick**

W(een) bidukizidaedjin.

His (her) foot is pierced.

W(een) bidukawaun.

He (she) sticks him (her).

Bidukigun

A fork

Bidukidjeegun

A fork

W(een) bidukidjin.

*He (she) was stuck.***Bizh; bizhi****— to lance; to pierce; to stab**

Bizhibigun

A lance or piercer

W(een) bizhibiwaun.

*He (she) stabs him (her).***Maen****— less than; insufficient; inadequate**

W(een) maendautissae.

He (she) has not had enough.

W(een) maenaezih.

He (she) needs something.

W(een) maenaepiwaun.

He (she) lacks tobacco.

Maenaeyauh.

There is scarcity.

W(een) maenissaendum.

He (she) is ashamed. Doesn't think much of himself (herself).

W(een) maenishizih.

*He (she) is ashamed.***shk; shkauh; shkuh****- curved; curl**

Shkumoh.

The road curves.

Shkauquot.

It is curved.

W(een) shkaukinikae.

He (she) has a curved arm.

Shkaussin.

It curves.

Shkaukidae.

*It curls in the fire. The fire curls it.***Mauk****— wound**

W(een) maukishkozoh.

He (she) is struck and wounded.

W(een) maukishkowaun.

He (she) strikes him (her) down; wounding him (her).

W(een) maukiwaun.

He (she) wounds him (her).

W(een) maukiwoodizoh.

He (she) wounds himself (herself).

W(een) maukindibaewaun.

*He (she) wounds him (her) on the head.***Wow; wowiyae****— round; roundness**

Wowiyaeyauh.

It is round.

W(een) wowiyaezih.

He (she) is round.

Wowiyautinong

Detroit

Wowiyaegameeng

Round Lake

Wowiyaebeekitchigun

A circle; a hoop

Wowiyaemoh.

The road curves around.

Wowiyaeshkauh.

It becomes rounded of its own accord.

Wowiyaetoon.

Make it round.

Wowiyaedjeeminugut.

It is round.

Wowiyaessin.

It lies there round.

Wowiyaeyaupikut.

The metal is round.

Wowiyaeyauniquot

A round cloud

Wowiyaekitun.

Cut it round.

W(een) wowiyaeshkeezhigiwae.

He (she) is round-eyed.

Agwauk
— **moldy; rusty; scabby**

Agwaukut.
It is moldy.
W(een) agwaukizi.
He (she) is moldy with dirt.
Agwaukidodae.
It is moldy stiff (by heat).
Agwaukssin.
It is in a moldy state.
W(een) agwaukizhae.
He (she) is moldy with dirt.

Bakob; pakob
— **into the water**

W(een) pakobee.
He (she) enters the water.
W(een) pakobeenaun.
He (she) puts it in the water.
W(een) pakobeebizo.
He (she) flies (dives) into the water.
W(een) pakobeebito.
He (she) runs into the water.
W(een) pakobeewaebinaun.
He (she) throws him (her) into the water.
W(een) pakobeedaubee.
He (she) drives into the water.
W(een) pakobeegawaushkinih.
He (she) jumps into the water.
W(een) pakobeessae.
He (she) fell into the water.

Bos(z)
— **to embark; enter; penetrate; to get on**

W(een) bozi.
He (she) gets on.
W(een) bositon.
He (she) puts it in. He (she) mails it.
W(een) bositaussoh.
He (she) loads something on.
W(een) bositchigauzoh.
He (she) is put on a vehicle.
W(een) bozinuhdaugae.
He (she) gets a ride with someone.
Bozibee.
The water enters (the boat).

Ta; tazhi; da; dazhi
— **where; locality; location; place where**

W(een) danizi.
He (she) resides there. He (she) is there.
W(een) dazhi-anokee.
He (she) is working there presently.

Dassoh; tassoh
— **many**

Tassohdibaubeeshkoodjigun
So many pounds
Tassohwaubik
So many dollars
Tassohdahbaubaun
So many measures

Dago
— **among; amidst; mingle**

Dagonaudiwae
Among the Mohawks
W(een) dagoningae.
He (she) mixes it.
Dagonigun
An ingredient
W(een) dagossitoon.
He (she) mixed it.

Gagwaun; gagwaunssug
— **horrible**

W(een) gagwaunssukitaugozi.
He (she) utters horribly. He (she) makes a horrible utterance.
W(een) gawaunssugaendum.
He regrets horribly.
W(een) gagwaunsuginaugozi.
He (she) appears horribly.
Gagwaunsukummig.
It is earthy horrible. Horrible on earth.
W(een) gagwaunsuginaundum.
He (she) is horribly hungry.
W(een) gagwaunsugaenimaun.
He (she) hates him (her) horribly.

Gim; geem
— **stealth; sneak**

W(een) gimodi.
He (she) steals. He (she) takes by stealth.
W(een) geemee.
He (she) escapes. He (she) runs away.
W(een) geemoozaubi.
He (she) spies.
W(een) geemoodizi.
He (she) is stealthy (sneaky).
W(een) geemoodaungidoon.
He (she) talks stealthily.
W(een) geemoodaundiwae.
He (she) climbs stealthily.
W(een) geemoodjindibaewae.
He (she) gets drunk on the sly.
W(een) geemoodaupih.
He (she) laughs on the sly.
Geemoodj
Quietly (or) on the sly

Kipi; gipi
— **cracked; chapped; parched**

W(een) gipidoon.
He (she) has cracked lips.
W(een) gipinindjee.
He (she) has chapped hands.
W(een) gipineengiwaee.
He (she) has chapped cheeks.

Zhaug
— **a weakness; faint**

W(een) zhaugawadaeae.
He (she) has a faint (or) weak heart. Cowardly.
W(een) zhaugawaenimoh.
He (she) is bashful. He (she) dares not.

Kozig; gozig
— heavy; weighty

W(een) kozigwonih.
He (she) is heavy.
Kozigwun.
It is heavy.
W(een) kozigoonae.
He (she) bears a heavy burden.
W(een) kozigwaendum.
He (she) has burdensome thoughts.
W(een) kozigidaubee.
He (she) pulls a heavy load.
Kozigishkauh.
It moves heavily and ponderously.

Naug; naung
— light; not heavy

Naungun.
It is light.
W(een) naungoonae.
He (she) carries a light burden.
W(een) naungizih.
He (she) is light.
Naungishkauh.
It moves lightly.
W(een) naungidibae.
He (she) is lighthheaded.

Kabik; kapik
— to pass

W(een) kabikaunaun.
He (she) passes him (her).
Kabikissae.
It passes.
W(een) kabikaudaun.
He (she) passes it.

Zhigud; zhikut
— tire of

W(een) zhigudaendum.
He (she) is tired of it.
W(een) zhigudaenmaun.
He (she) tires of him.
W(een) zhigudjitawaun.
He (she) tires of his (her) voice.
W(een) zhigudjinahwaun.
He (she) tires of his (her) appearance.
W(een) zhigudjeekaun.
He (she) has tired of playing with.
W(een) zhigudaendaugozi.
He (she) has tired of playing with him (her).
W(een) zhigudaendaugozi.
He (she) is tiresome.

Ning; ninkee
— familiar; accustomed.

W(een) ningadaendaun.
He (she) is familiar with it.
W(een) ningadaenimaun.
He (she) is familiar with him (her).
W(een) ningadaendjigae.

He (she) is familiar with others.
W(een) ningadizi.
He (she) is familiar.

Zhawae; zhawaen
— kind; kindness; charity

W(een) zhawaendjigae. »
He (she) is kind.
W(een) zhawaend-augozi.
He (she) seems filled with kindness.
W(een) zhawaendum.
He (she) is inclined toward charity.
W(een) zhawaenimaun.
He (she) took pity on him.

Zag; zagauk
— to nail down; to secure.

Zagaukawigun
A nail
W(een) zagaukawigae.
He (she) nails.
W(een) zagaukdjin.
He (she) is caught by a nail (barbed wire). Caught by something.
Zugauh.
It is brambly.
Zagugun
A nail

Mon; maun
— to dig up

W(een) monigae.
He (she) digs up.
W(een) moniwaun.
He (she) digs them up.
W(een) monishiquae.
He (she) cultivates (with a hoe).
W(een) monupinee.
He (she) digs up potatoes.

Ningwoh; ning
— to bury; inter

Ningohkaun
A burial place, a cemetery
W(een) ningwohkee.
He (she) buries.
W(een) ningwohwaun.
He (she) buries him (her).

Isk; ski; skah
— dry; arid; evaporate

Skahtae.
It is very dry.
Skah-un.
Dry out the well.
Skahtae-zaugigun
Shoal Lake
Skahtae-zeebi
Shoal River
Skahgimi.
The water evaporates.
Skeegamizigae.
He evaporates the water.

Piti; pt; pitchi; ptchi**— accidentally**

W(een) ptchiniwaun.

He (she) shoots him (her) accidentally.

W(een) ptchinissitiwiniwaun.

He (she) mistakenly identified him (her).

W(een) ptchikinaun.

He (she) cut him (her) accidentally.

W(een) ptchikidaun.

He (she) cut it accidentally.

W(een) ptundaun.

He (she) bit it accidentally.

W(een) pituginaumaun.

He (she) hits him (her) accidentally.

Pigum; bigum**— to arrive at (to)**

W(een) bigumshkauh.

He (she) arrives by sail.

W(een) bigumdaubaunigo.

He (she) arrives by some vehicle.

W(een) bigumbizoh.

He (she) arrives by flight.

W(een) bigummissae.

He (she) arrives by foot.

W(een) bigumoomigoh.

He (she) arrives on horse.

W(een) bigumaudigaukoh.

He (she) arrives by crossing the ice.

W(een) bigumbee.

He (she) arrives drunk.

W(een) bigumwaewidum.

He (she) arrives yelling.

W(een) bigumdaemoh.

He (she) arrives crying.

W(een) bigumgidauzoh.

He (she) arrives angry.

W(een) biguminaundum.

He (she) arrives hungry.

Spō; spoh**— entirely**

W(een) spohnaendaun.

He (she) takes the whole of it into his (her) mouth.

Zohso; zo; zoh**— to suck; to suck repeatedly**

W(een) zobindaun.

He (she) sucks it.

W(een) zohsobindaun.

He (she) sucks constantly.

Megwae; meg**— amongst; amidst**

Megwaebwanug

Amongst the Sioux

Megiyauk

Amidst the forest

Megiwaezaud

Amongst the poplars

Megiwaemeezhushk

Amidst the hay

Meeyug(k); mayig**— strange; alien; foreign**

W(een) mayigizid

He (she) who is strange.

W(een) maygawaehn.

A stranger. He (she) who sounds strange.

W(een) mayigitaugozi.

He (she) sounds strange.

W(een) mayigizih.

He (she) is strange.

W(een) mayiginaugozi.

He (she) looks alien.

Zeeg(k); zau; zaug**— pour out; flow out**

Zeeginun.

Pour it out.

Zeekissae.

It pours out itself (spills).

Zeegwun

Spring

Zeeginigaewigummik

A beer parlour

W(een) zeeginigae.

He (she) pours out.

Bsk; psk; bisk; pisk**— to fold**

Piskeeginun.

Fold it.

W(een) piskeeginaun.

He (she) folds it.

W(een) piskeeginikaenih.

He (she) folds his (her) arms.

W(een) piskinkaenih.

He folds one arm.

Piskeekissae.

It folds suddenly by itself.

Gaezi; gaez**— to gather**

Gaezibeginun.

Gather them in folds.

Gaezibinun.

Gather them.

Gaezibissae.

It gathers together by itself.

W(een) gaezibinaunun.

He (she) gathers them.

Kitik**— tip over; keel over**

W(een) kitikishkauh.

He (she) tips over sailing.

Kitikissae.

It tips over.

W(een) kitikidaubaunigoh.

He (she) tips over riding in a vehicle.

Kinup**— to fall off**

W(een) kinupissae.

He (she, it) falls off.

W(een) kinupidaubaunigoh.

He (she) falls off tipping over.

Goon**— to take into**

Goondaugun

Throat

W(een) goonaendaun.

He (she) has it in his (her) mouth.

W(een) goonaepiwauh.

He (she) has tobacco in his mouth.

W(een) goondawigoh.

He (she) is swallowed up by the waters.

W(een) goondaun.

He (she) swallows it.

Papuss; puss; pss**— to slap; to clap; to reverberate**

W(een) pusseengiwaewaun.

He (she) slapped him (her) in the face.

W(eenwa) pussinindjeewidiziwuk.

They clap their hands.

W(een) pussiwaewaeshin.

He (she) resounds.

W(een) pussindibaewaun.

He (she) slaps his (her) head.

W(een) busskaupissae.

He (she) bats his (her) eyes (eyelashes).

(P)Bigusk**— to slap; clap; with a resounding sound**

W(een) biguskidjeeshin.

He (she) falls with a resounding sound.

W(een) biguskidjeewaun.

He (she) slaps him (her) with a resounding thwack.

Biguskibeesaun.

The rain falls with a loud splashing sound.

Swae**— to scatter**

Swaebeessin.

It sprays.

W(een) swaebeeshin.

He (she) sprays water as he leaps in.

Swaebeesewayaubowidjigun

Spray or sprinkler

Mizin; mazin**— image**

Mazinigun

A book, a paper

W(een) mizinigae.

He (she) buys on credit.

Mizintchigun

A picture

Mizinkoodjigun

A carving

W(een) mizinbeegae.

He (she) traces or draws.

Mizinautaessidjigun

A movie

Mizinauzigun

A photograph

W(een) mizinauzoh.

He (she) is pictured.

Mawand**— to gather; collect**

W(eenwa) mawandjiduwuk.

They gather together.

W(een) mawandjihaun.

He (she) collects them.

Mawandoshkigun

A rake

W(een) mawandoshkigae.

He (she) piles hay.

Naud; nad**— to fetch; to get**

Naudin.

Get it.

W(een) naudjimeedjima.

He (she) fetches food.

W(een) naudawissah.

He (she) gets something.

W(een) naudohmaeh.

He (she) fetches something on his (her) back.

W(een) naunaun.

He (she) gets him (her).

W(een) naudssaemahwae.

He (she) fetches tobacco.

Nenaw.**— to divide.**

W(een) nenawitage.

He divides.

Nenawitaugun

A divider

Nib; neeb**— sleep; night**

W(een) nebauh.

He (she) sleeps.

Nebaun

A bed

W(een) neebaushkauh.

He travels by night (a gigolo).

Neebaudibik

At night

Nebaubiwin

A wake

Pagid**— to release; let go**

W(een) pagidiwauh.

He (she) sets nets.

W(een) pagidinigaeh.

He (she) makes an offering, a sacrifice.

He (she) confesses his (her) sins.

He (she) releases the corpse for burial.

W(een) pagidinaubee.

He (she) releases the line.

W(een) pagidinaun.

He (she) lets him (her) go.

W(een) pagidaendum.

He (she) dismisses something from his (her) mind.

W(een) pagidinigauzoh.

He (she) is allowed to go.

W(een) pagidinaumoh.

He (she) exhales.

Migoshk

— troubled

W(een) migoshkaudaendum.

He (she) is troubled, worried.

W(een) migoshkaussitaugozih.

He (she) causes trouble by his (her) talk.

Titibi

— roll; go around

Taetibissaehn

A wheel

Tibindjeebizoon

A ring

AUMIGUT

SUFFIXES — Word Endings

iwin	<i>a nominalizer</i>
kae	<i>a verbalizer</i>
bun	<i>past participizer</i>
aemoh	<i>an utterance — verbalizer</i>
auzo	<i>verbalizer — feign, pretend</i>
ssae	<i>verbalizer — some act that occurs involuntarily and automatically</i>
izoh	<i>verbalizer — makes verb reflexive</i>
naudae	<i>verbalizer — colour</i>
aunimut	<i>conditions of the wind</i>
aubo	<i>fluid</i>
atik	<i>wood</i>
aubik	<i>metal</i>
aehnse, auhnse,	<i>small</i>
eahnse, ohnse	<i>small</i>
ummig	<i>building</i>
aussoh	<i>verbalizer</i>
iwih	<i>verbalizer</i>
aussin	<i>come with the wind</i>
aus	<i>sailing</i>
bee	<i>liquid</i>
beesauh	<i>rain</i>
izih	<i>condition</i>
gwaum	<i>sleep</i>
kummig	<i>ground</i>
quae, quaeen	<i>head</i>
indib	<i>head</i>
onigut	<i>length</i>
yauh	<i>condition</i>
suk, sug	<i>woodish</i>
tigwayauh	<i>rivers, waters</i>
widum	<i>manners of utterance</i>
ssin	<i>to be in a place</i>
un	<i>nominalizer</i>
kaudae	<i>it is made of</i>
aun	<i>nominalizer</i>
aub	<i>string</i>
ing, ong, eeng	<i>locative</i>
izoh	<i>a reflexive</i>
mook	<i>of a road</i>

Owin; iwin

— **nominalizer**

— **makes a verb into a noun or a gerund**

Miniquae
 Miniquaewin — *drink*
 Weesenih
 Weeseniwinn — *a meal*
 Nebauh
 Nebauwin — *sleep*
 Gindaussoh
 Gindaussowin — *a reading*
 Sugguswauh
 Sugguswauwin — *a smoking — conference*
 Anamiauh
 Anamiwin — *prayer*
 Minawaendum
 Minawaendumowin — *a liking*

Pingishin
 Pingishinowin — *a fall*

Kae

— **verbalizer**

— **makes nouns into verbs**

Geego
 (Ween) geegookae. *He fishes. She fishes.*
 Cheemaun
 Cheemaunkae. *Boat making.*
 Meekun
 W(een) meekunaukae. *He (she) makes a road.*
 Sussiwun
 W(een) sussiwunkae. *He (she) makes a nest.*
 Zaenibahn
 W(een) zaenibahnkae. *She (he) makes lace or ribbon.*
 Zhonia
 W(een) zhoniakae. *He (she) makes money.*
 Odaemin
 W(een) daeminkae. *He (she) picks strawberries.*
 Mushkiki
 W(een) mushkikeekae. *He (she) makes medicines.*
 Manitou
 W(een) manitoukae. *He (she) seeks a spirit.*

Bun; pun

— **meaning: former; formerly; deceased; had been; was; used to be**

— **ending for the imperfect**

— **makes a participle**

N'ossebun.
My father, deceased.
 K'ossebun.
Your father, deceased.
 Chippewaesebun.
Little Ojibway, deceased.
 Ogimaubun.
The former chief.
 Aundaegbun.
Old Crow, deceased.
 W(een) waussenipun.
He (she) who had been eating.
 W(een) naebaupun.
He (she) who had been sleeping.
 W(eenwa) maeniquaepuneek.
Those who had been drinking.
 Aensebun.
A raccoon — he who had been a small shell.

Aemoh

— **a verbalizer that describes an utterance**

W(een) Ojibwaemoh.
He (she) speaks Ojibway.
 W(een) zhaugonausheemoh.
He (she) speaks English.
 W(een) geweinimoh.
He (she) talks illogically. He (she) talks in circles.
 W(een) maudedaemoh.
He (she) begins to cry.
 W(een) skhwauhnaumoh.
He (she) ceases to breathe.
 W(een) dibaudjimoh.
He (she) relates.

W(een) shkumoh.

To eat whole or raw. He (she) eats whole. He (she) takes it whole into his (her) mouth.

W(een) bigidunaumoh.

He (she) exhales.

Auzoh; auzo

— **a verbalizer**

— **makes a verb reflexive**

— **also means sham; feigning; pretense; dissimulation; pretension**

— **used in a derogatory sense.**

W(een) zhaugonausheekauzo.

He pretends to be a white man (English).

Auzoh; auzo

W(een) kikaendimaukauzo.

He feigns knowledge, a dilettante.

W(een) binodjeekauzo.

He acts like a baby to be babied.

W(een) nebaukauzo.

He (she) feigns sleep.

W(een) ezhinkauzo.

He is called.

W(een) manitoukauzo.

He (she) seeks a spirit.

W(een) ogimaukauzo.

He pretends he is a leader. High-hatted.

W(een) zhoniakauzo.

He (she) pretends to have money.

Un; gun; kun

— **nominalizer**

W(een) madawaewaetchigae.

He (she) plays music.

Madawaewaetchigun

A musical instrument

W(een) beeseboodjigae.

He (she) makes small shavings.

Beeseboodjigun

Shavings or slivers or grounds

W(een) aubitchitchegae.

He (she) uses.

Aubitchitchigun

A tool, an instrument

W(een) aubaupikugae.

He opens.

Aubaupikugun

A key

W(een) mozhiwae.

He (she) cuts hair.

Mozhiwaugun

Scissors

W(een) zoshkwaehigae.

He (she) smooths out (irons).

Zoshkwaehigun

A pressing iron

W(een) boodaudjigae.

He (she) blows.

Boodaudjigun

A horn

Sae; ssae

— **a verbalizer**

— **describes either a voluntary or involuntary act**

— **sometimes renders a verb reflexive**

— **suggests an automatic and impulsive and sudden act**

Zeegissae.

It spilled.

Neesaukissae.

It falls down.

Bimissae.

It occurred. It passed by.

W(een) chaucheebaukissae.

He (she) rocks back and forth.

W(een) naushissae.

He (she) suddenly sinks.

Taetibissaeahn

A wheel

W(een) maudjeewigaudaessae.

He (she) begins to make his (her) legs go.

W(een) bizungiwaupissae.

He (she) flutters his (her) eyelids.

Pikissae.

The string broke (breaks suddenly).

W(een) winissae.

He (she) makes an error.

Mauzhissae.

It goes badly.

Mizissae

A goose

Iss; iz; izoh; izo

— **a reflexive**

— **a verbalizer**

— **myself; herself; himself; yourself**

N(een) waubundiss.

I see myself.

W(een) waubundizoh.

He seeks himself.

K(een) waubundiss.

You see yourself.

W(een) bimaudizi.

He (she) lives himself.

W(een) nondaudizoh.

He (she) hears himself.

W(een) keeshkizhowidizoh.

He (she) cuts himself (herself).

W(een) dibauidjimotaudizoh.

He (she) talks to himself (herself).

W(een) shundizoh.

He (she) feeds himself (herself).

W(een) anookeetaudizoh.

He (she) works for himself (herself).

Iss; iz; izoh; izo

W(een) nissidizoh.

He (she) kills himself (herself).

W(een) pitchinaudizoh.

He (she) accidentally shot himself (herself).

Iss; izih**— a verbalizer describing condition**

W(een) bimaudizi.

He lives (himself).

W(een) nishikaudizi.

He (she) is angry.

W(een) beenzi.

He (she) is clean.

W(een) weenzi.

He (she) is dirty.

W(een) zaegizi.

He (she) fears.

W(een) kitizi.

He (she) is old.

W(een) aukozi.

He (she) is sick.

W(een) zoongizi.

He (she) is firm.

W(een) baekaudizi.

He (she) is meek.

W(een) nebaudizi.

He (she) is gluttonous.

W(een) nissaudizi.

He (she) is sober.

W(een) nookaudizi.

*He (she) is mild (soft).***Inaundae****— a verbalizer****— to colour; to tint; hue**

Meenaundae.

It is the colour of blueberry.

Muskwaundae.

It is red-coloured.

Makatewaundae.

It is black-coloured.

Odaeminaundae.

It is strawberry-coloured.

Zhowminaundae.

It is grape-coloured.

Zhawashquandae.

*It is green (blue)-coloured.***Aunimut****— a verbalizer****— describes wind**

Keewaetinaunimut

The wind blows to the north.

Zaugidaunimut.

The wind blows out.

Tikaunimut.

The wind blows cold.

Gizhinaumidaeaunimut.

The wind is warm and humid.

Netcheewaunimut.

It is a punishing wind.

Beemsequanimut.

The wind goes in a circle.

Bonaunimut.

*The wind ceases.***Aubo****— nominalizer****— describes fluids**

Mushkikiwaubo

A medicine solution

Gimiwinaubo

Rainwater

Pineewaubo

Potato soup; vichyssoise

Zhowminaubo

Wine; grape juice

Zewetaugnaubo

Brine

Mandaminaubo

Corn soup

Zewehaubo

Vinegar

Zeezibaukwutaubo

Maple sap

Weenaubo

Dirty water

Todoshaubo

Milk

Neebeeshaubo

Tea

Shkotaewaubo

*Whiskey***Tig; autig; tik; autik****— nominalizer****— of wood; woody**

Mushkeegwautik

Tamarack

Metig

*A tree***Tig; autig; tik; autik**

Waemitig

Heart of a tree (firm)

Muskwautik

A red tree

Zhebeegunautik

A pencil

Bezhighwautik

A length, one bottle, one stick

Metchikunautik

A fence post or rail

Auzhidaeyautik

A crossed stock; a cross

Gawaundik

A spruce

Neenautik

A maple

Kiwaewunautik

A flag pole

Dodemwautik

The Midewewin Lodge centre pole

Taewaegunautik

A drum stock

Ausmautik

On the side of a tree

Big; aubik; bik; aubig

— nominalizer

— of metal; metallic

Zawaubik

Gold

Bezbigwaubik

One dollar

Gidaubik

On top of the rock

Beewaubik

Iron

Aehnse; auhnse; eehnse; oohnse

— small

Aumooohnse

Little bee

Gauzhigaehnse

Little cat

Bezbigongizheehnse

Colt

Ketugaukoohnse

Fawn

Nauguhnse

Little dish

Ummig

— a dwelling; a house

Shungaewigummig.

A restaurant

Zeeginigaewigummig.

A beer parlour

Wakaunigummig

A barn

Kikinomaudewigummig

A school

Gewinaudizeewigummig

A mental institution

Aukozeewigummig

A hospital

Ish; eesh; oosh

— somewhat derogatory, yet somewhat affectionate

— old; decrepit; foolish; awkward; nuisance; wicked; bad-tempered; jaded; clownish.

Weegwaumish

A dilapidated house

Quaewishish

A bad-tempered woman

Daubaunish

An unreliable car

Animshish

A useless dog

Naugunish

A jaded dish

Metigoosh

An aging tree

Subaubeesh.

An old ragged string (a rope)

Matchiawish

An evil being

Iwih; ihwih; iwun; ihwun

— he is of; she is of; it is of

W(een) mineewih.

He (she) has pus sores. (Boils? Carbuncles?)

Mineewun.

The pus sores break.

W(een) misqueewih.

He (she) bleeds.

Misqueewun.

It bleeds.

W(een) mishkikeewih.

He (she) has medicinal powers.

Mishkikeewun.

It has medicinal properties.

W(een) manitouwih.

He (she) possesses spiritual powers.

Iwih; ihwih; iwun; ihwun

Manitouwun.

It is spirit-like.

W(een) minonineewih.

He is a good man.

W(een) zhoniawih.

He (she) has money.

Zhoniawun.

It is moneyed. It is a source of income.

Aush; aushi

— sailing; of sailing

W(een) bemaushi.

He (she) sails.

W(een) bebaumaush.

He (she) who sails around.

W(een) beedaushi.

He (she) comes sailing.

W(een) begumaushi.

He (she) arrives sailing.

W(een) maudjeeyaushi.

He (she) departs sailing.

W(een) beemesquashi.

He (she) sails around something.

Bee; bi

— of liquid or water

Nibi (nipi)

Drinking water

Weenipi

Dirty water

Aubitowibee

It is half-filled with liquid.

Moshkinaabee.

It is filled with water.

W(een) gawibi.

He (she) succumbs to drink.

W(een) mauzhibee.

Drink arouses him (her) to anger.

W(een) pakobee.

He (she) enters the water.

Beesauh**— of rain; rainfall**

Beesebeesauh.

It is raining small drops.

Mongbeesauh.

It is raining large drops.

Beedjibeasauh.

The rain is coming.

Noogibeasauh.

The rain is ceasing temporarily.

Beesauh

Shkwaubeasauh.

The rain stops.

Zeesegebeasauh.

The rain comes down as if spilled.

Gwaum**— of sleep; sleep**

W(een) dawoonongwaum.

He (she) sleeps with his (her) mouth open.

W(een) auzhigidingwaum.

He (she) sleeps face up.

W(een) animkuongwaum.

He (she) sleeps on his (her) stomach.

W(een) daebingwaum.

He (she) has had enough sleep.

Kummig**— the ground; of the ground; earth**

Agidkummig

On earth, on top of the earth

Anaumkummig

Under the earth, hill

Zoongikummig

Strong Earth (a chief)

Mitushkummig

The bare ground

Miskokummig

Red Earth

Quae**— of the head and hair**

W(een) daewequae.

He (she) has a headache.

W(een) ganahwaunquae.

He (she) has long hair.

W(een) muskwauniquae.

He (she) has red hair.

Indib**— of the head and hair**

Geenkoondib

A pointed head

W(een) beezigindibae.

He is curly-haired.

Muskwaundib

A red head

Shtigwaun**— head; of the head**

Pugumshtigwaun

A hammer

Aussoh**— a verbalizer****— it (he, she) has a condition**

W(een) bausssoh.

It (he, she) is dry.

Onigut**— length; of length**

Gausonigut.

It is narrow-beamed.

Ganawaukonigut.

It is long-beamed.

Maungonigut.

It is large-beamed.

Aekoniguk

Its length

Wauh; yauh; eeyauh**— verbalizer****— a condition; a mood**

W(een) minoyauh.

He (she) is well.

W(een) maunzheeyauh.

He (she) is unwell.

W(een) baekauheeyauh.

He (she) is quiet (docile).

W(een) nishkaudjiyauh.

He (she) is in an angry mood.

Wowiyaedjeeyauh.

It is round.

Mushkowauh.

It is hard.

Idum; itum**an utterance; a mode of utterance**

W(een) beediwaewidum.

He (she) comes uttering.

W(een) sussitum.

He (she) coughs.

Ssin; assin**— a verbalizer****— to be in a place**

Pukodjeessin.

It rests protecting.

Ssin; assin

Nubugssin.

It lies flat.

Geenkossin.

It lies sharp.

Pimaedjeessin.

It lies to the side projecting.

Pungissin.

It falls down.

Waussidjeessin.

It rests shining.

Kaudae; kautae
— **made of; constructed of**

Kikwaubikoonsekaudae.
It is made of tin.
Beewewaubikokaudae.
It is made of iron.
Mizinibeegaudae.
It was traced or drawn.
Izhinkaudae.
It is called.
Iskahgaude.
It is ignited. It is burned.

Ong; aung; eeng; ing
— **locative**
— **in the; on the**

Weegwauming
In the house
Metigong
In the tree
Bikwunaung
On his back
Zeebeeng
In the river
Cheemauning
In the boat
Mukukong
In the box
Geeshikakeeng
In the cedar country

Aub; aup
— **a nominalizer**
— **of a string**

Metigwaub
A bow
Subaub
A string

Sug; suk
— **of wood**

Nubugisuk
A board
Mitchisuk
A floor of boards

Aun; aum
— **nominalizer; a place of**

Mushkoskaun
A meadow
Kitigaun
A ploughed field
Weegwaum
A dwelling
Zeezibaukitokaun
A sugar bush
Geegookaun
A fishing place

Meeshkookaun
A hayfield
Ningokaun
A graveyard
Beewewaubikookaun
An iron foundry

Eeyauh; wayauh; igiwayauh
— **of water; of a river**

Weenbeeyauh.
It is of dirty water.
Water is dirty.



